

## GEN. PANGALOS DEFENDS POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

Army Head Calls State's Aims Pacific, With Interests of Nation Uppermost

## FOREIGN BUSINESS RELATIONS GOOD

Completion of Loan Is Hoped For—Army and Navy Dis-sension Disappears

ATHENS, Greece, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—General Pangalos, the Greek Prime Minister, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaks with much optimism and enthusiasm of conditions in the country, believing that foundations are being laid now that will establish a solid and enduring political and economic structure.

The Prime Minister was especially optimistic over the economic progress of Greece, and in this connection discussed specifically the relations with America concerning the disputed loan of \$35,000,000. He stressed the point that his people are grateful to the United States for the assistance rendered by its humanitarian organizations in recent turbulent times. This unconditional brotherly aid, he said, had encouraged Greece to ask from the United States the balance of the promised loan for the assistance of the 1,500,000 refugees who had for a long period been so kindly and effectively helped by the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief.

A Pacific Policy "Our policy," he said, "being absolutely pacific, seeks to heal the wounds caused by the catastrophe in Asia Minor and to establish the tranquility of the people after internal reorganization of the State. We do not pursue war's ends; we are more pacific than any other state, and we seek the consolidation of good and cordial relations with all our neighbors."

"We believe that our intentions will be duly appreciated in America, and that the rest of the \$30,000,000 loan will be granted. Our absolutely prudent and pacific policy is surely not the obstacle which prevents the loan, for all the representations made to Washington by former governments had failed to obtain any result."

Attitude Toward Foreigners "It has been charged against the Pangalos Government that it encourages feelings of antipathy to foreigners, and that foreign undertakings in this country are discouraged. In dealing with the general business policy, the big contracts signed with the Foundation Company of New York and with other foreign firms. On the other hand, it is pointed out, the Government, being intensely nationalistic, naturally inclined to the policy of encouraging home undertakings rather than foreign; but General Pangalos does not wish to be understood as opposing the introduction of foreign capital."

General Pangalos asserts that the program adopted by the Government under his dictatorship is being directed toward consolidating public order and security, reinforcing the public services and freeing them from the grip of politics, and because of this program, he says, the nation is in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

Referring to the dissensions which lately were manifest in the ranks of the army and navy, and which, it is believed, threatened to have disturbing consequences, General Pangalos gives assurance that harmony again prevails, and that all disturbing elements have subsided. The naval forces, he says, are applying themselves to their task of co-operating with the British Naval Mission.

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## Advertising Clubs of World Decide to Adopt a New Name

Organization Will Be Hereafter Known as the International Advertising Association

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23 (Special)—At a luncheon of the joint assembly of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here today it was voted to change the name of the organization to the International Advertising Association. Its abbreviated form may be Ad A., although official action on this contraction was not taken.

The association expressed gratitude to the University of Pennsylvania for placing the halls and equipment of the university at its disposal for the twenty-second annual convention.

An international trade conference

and departmental sessions in about 20 halls of the University of Pennsylvania occupied much of the attention of the clubs today.

Trade Conference One of the principal speakers at the trade conference was Eric H. Louw, trade commissioner for the Union of South Africa. Mr. Louw prefaced his remarks with a reference to the lack of knowledge in America concerning South Africa. Mr. Louw dealt briefly with the reasons underlying the establishment of a South African government office in this country, the aim of which is principally to furnish reliable information and also to extend the export trade of the Union.

"At present," he said, "South Africa is an exceedingly good customer of the United States, but whereas we rank an easy second on the list of exporters to South Africa, as a customer of the Union we rank a bad sixth."

He said that this probably was due to the fact that so little was known of South Africa in America, but he did not doubt that the American policy also hampers trade to a certain extent.

"An extremely high tariff wall and a multitude of embargoes are certainly not an inducement to trade," he said. He instanced the very high duty on raw wool, which had been put on in spite of the fact that the United States produces only 50 per cent of its own requirements.

"No country," he said, "can expect to sell on its own conditions. A reaction is bound to set in sooner or later. We in South Africa are carefully watching trade returns and figures and our policy will be to buy our requirements from those countries which open their doors to our products."

Others who addressed the trade conference were Dr. Voltaire Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, and Dr. Klein himself, who began the discussion; Eric Field, of London, who spoke on "America's Place in the Export Market"; Sir William Veno, of London, and F. M. Feiler, vice-president of the Society for Electrical Development, Inc.

Maine Advertising "Twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated by the Maine Legislature in 1925 for advertising the State resulted in 30 per cent increase in resort and tourist business over any preceding," said Harrie B. Coe, manager of the Maine Public Bureau.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

Leads British Open With New Record

The Daily Herald, the Labor Party's organ, for example, today describes the scheme as a frontal attack destined to "down" trade unions. The Liberals also criticized it severely. It presents, therefore, a first-class political issue which the Government proposes to approach with the utmost caution.

As adumbrated by Lord Birkenhead, it includes amending the Trades Disputes Act, so as to remove the Trade Unions' present immunity from prosecution for illegal acts committed in furtherance of trade disputes, also restricting peaceful picketing, especially when conducted near workers' residences. Secret ballots conducted through the post under state supervision to prevent strikes being called by union leaders, contrary to the wishes of the majority of the workers, are also mentioned, while protection for Conservative and Liberal trade unionists, who now complain of being coerced into subscribing to Labor Party funds, is another point under consideration.

The Conservatives strongly support these proposals, witness the resolutions passed to this effect by 2000 delegates at the Conservative Association's meeting here last night.

It is explained in Conservative circles that the object of the scheme is not to attack Trade Unions, but only to confine these bodies to the legitimate functions of safeguarding the workers' interests. No change is therefore contemplated which can be shown to be likely to interfere with this.

Labor Would Amend Coal Bill

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, June 23—The Labor Party has given notice of a reasoned amendment opposing the Coal Mines Reorganization Bill which is before the House of Commons today. This bill implements some but not all of the royal coal commission's recommendations to help the miners and the Labor Party's complaint is that it does not go far enough.

The omission is especially criticized of the commission's scheme for state acquisition of royalties. The Government is resolved not to give way on this point, however, since, as Stanley Baldwin explained in the House last night, the losses Great Britain has already suffered through the general and the coal walkouts have resulted in a situation which must be examined carefully before undertaking a scheme so expensive.

WYOMING'S STATE FLAG ADDED TO COLLECTION

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Presentation of the flag of the State of Wyoming to Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, by Senators Warren Kendrick and Representative Winter, of that State, completes the Post Office Department's collection of state flags with the exception of Kansas and Nevada.

The collection, considered the most extensive in the country, includes also the flags of the country's possessions but lacks Samoa, the Philippines and the Virgin Islands. It was begun about 13 years ago.

## HAGEN BREAKS COURSE RECORD TO LEAD FIELD

U. S. Golfers Show Up Strongly in First Day of British Open

CARDS FOR FIRST IS HOLES  
W. C. Hagen, United States ..... 68  
William McNeill, United States ..... 70  
A. A. Watrous, United States ..... 71  
Fred McLeod, United States ..... 71  
Robert T. Jones Jr., United States ..... 72  
R. H. Whitehouse, Great Britain ..... 72  
T. D. Amour, United States ..... 74  
J. H. Taylor, Great Britain ..... 75  
George Ven John, United States ..... 75  
George Duncan, Great Britain ..... 75  
A. G. Havers, Great Britain ..... 75  
Antonio Perez, Argentina ..... 76  
Emmitt French, United States ..... 76  
A. E. W. Compson, Great Britain ..... 77  
J. M. Barnes, United States ..... 77  
Jose Jurado, Argentina ..... 77  
Abie Mitchell, Great Britain ..... 78  
Edward Ray, Great Britain ..... 78  
Cyril Walker, United States ..... 79  
R. Mackenzie, United States ..... 79  
C. H. Toller, Great Britain ..... 79  
George Gadd, Great Britain ..... 80  
Harry Vardon, Great Britain ..... 80  
Alexander Herd, Great Britain ..... 81  
J. H. Kirkwood, United States ..... 81  
Walter Jones, United States ..... 82  
James Brad, Great Britain ..... 82

ST. ANNE'S, Eng., June 23 (AP)—The St. Anne's course record was shattered for the second time today when Walter C. Hagen, United States professional champion, returned a brilliant round of 68 in the British open golf championship.

Hagen, teeing off just after the lunch hour, drew a crowd from the clubhouse and refreshment tent, and rewarded them with a spectacular start.

He played the first hole perfectly and sank a 30-footer for a birdie 3 at the second. Then, at the 452-yard third, he sent his long second safely to the green, and putted for an eagle. The ball went in but jumped out and he took a 4.

Hagen's record-breaking card:  
Out ..... 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3—32  
In ..... 3 5 4 3 3 3 4 4—36 68

William Melhorn, Chicago professional, was the first to break the course record when he completed the 18 holes in 70.

The strong wind coming from the sea did not seem to bother the American in the slightest. He played methodically all the way around, and sank every putt within reasonable distance of the cups. His card:  
Out ..... 3 3 4 4 3 5 5 4—34  
In ..... 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4—36 70

J. M. Barnes, United States, the present champion, had a card of 77. He seemingly should have bettered his 77, as he played well for the most part, but a few costly errors pulled him down. He slipped up on putt on the seventh and took three putts at the eighth from 15 feet.

At the short ninth his tee shot went over the green and he needed

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Hagen Breaks Course Record

Harvard Nine Defeat

Trans-Mississippi Golf

Western Clay-Court Tennis

The Sunday

Theatrical News, Art, Music, Motion

Pictures

Book Reviews and Literary

The Home Forum

Little Things

Radio

The Library

Best Stories

Editorial

Letters to the Editor

The Passing of the Stereoscope

The Week in Berlin

## Radcliffe's Academic Procession Leaving College Yard



## Radcliffe Confers Degrees; Grinnell President Speaks

Year's Gifts to College Totaled \$81,000—Scholarship and Prize Winners Named

Degrees were conferred upon 201 candidates by Radcliffe College at the graduating exercises held today in Sanders Theater, Harvard College.

The candidates were presented by Dean Bernard V. Brown to Ada L. Comstock, president, who conferred the degrees.

Five received the Associate in Arts degree; 131 the Bachelor of Arts degree; of whom 15 were cum laude, and two summa cum laude; in special subjects, 12 magna cum laude, and two summa cum laude; 53 received the Master of Arts degree; seven were made Doctor of Philosophy, and final honors were given to three.

The address was made by Dr. John Hanson Thomas Main, president of Grinnell College, who said that the objective of a college education is in its essence to help man to an understanding of man, his inherent capabilities and possibilities. As he gains in this understanding man has the power to establish society so as to bring out more abundant living for himself and for the whole society of men throughout the world.

That, therefore, may be taken as the object of college education today, to know what a good man really is, even beyond the accepted standard of the day, and to establish him as the social unit throughout the civilized world.

Endowment Increased Miss Comstock announced that gifts to the college during the last year amounted to \$81,000. These included \$21,000 from William H. F. Wingington in appreciation of the education given to his daughter and the fine work in general done by the college. The sum of \$50,000 had been added to the endowment fund. Other sums went to increase various funds carried by the college. Other gifts were in furnishings for the college buildings.

The procession of students in their black caps and gowns entered the theater promptly at 11:30 a. m. Led by the college choir of 40 voices, occupying a place on the platform, they united in singing "America the Beautiful." This was followed by prayer offered by the Rev. Harold E. B. Speight of King's Chapel.

At the conclusion of Dr. Main's address the choir led in singing "Veni Creator Spiritus" in Latin. The concluding number was the college song, "Radcliffe, Now We Rise to Meet Thee." The benediction brought the ceremony of graduation to a close. The class of 1926 held their diplomas in their hands and went forth to their places in their world of today and their work for the world of tomorrow.

Scholarships and Prizes Scholars and prizes announced today included the National Research Council award to Cecilia H. Payne, the German-American Exchange Fellowship to Elizabeth M. Yens, and the fellowship given by the Institute of International Education for a year of study at the University of Prague to Fern Long.

The Pinefield scholarship for the study of diplomacy, international affairs of belles-lettres, was awarded to Helen L. D. Reid, and the Gugenheim fellowship to study development in the arts of the theater in several European countries to Mrs. Hallie F. Flanagan.

The two Radcliffe students who won the Carnegie fellowships for study of fine arts are Marion Lawrence and Esther Seaver. The Capt. Jonathan Fay diploma and fellowship, given to "the member of the graduating class who, in the judgment of the academic board, has during her whole course by her scholarship, conduct and character given evidence of the greatest promise," went to Lydia C. Cutler.

The Caroline I. Wilby prize for the study of the history of the department of public safety, is now being contested before the Commissioner of Public Safety, and will probably go to the courts for eventual settlement.

When Cornelius A. Wood, trustee of the William M. Wood heirs, who have recently acquired the Park Square Building, presented the objections of his group today despite the protests of Alexander Whiteside, attorney for the garage promoters, he stated that he never seriously thought that a garage would be erected on the proposed site, and created further that when his interests bought the building, they never contemplated a garage directly opposite the main facade.

Edgar L. Champlin, a trustee of the Park Square Real Estate Trust, testified that a garage would be incidental to the proper development of property in the vicinity. Charles E. Hodges, president of the American Mutual Insurance Company, located in a \$900,000 building at Berkeley Street, and Columbus Avenue, said that his company would not have purchased the building if they had known a garage would be built on the proposed site.

Edmund D. Codman, trustee of the Berkeley Building at Berkeley and Joyland Streets, spoke in favor of erection of the garage and said that his property would not be injured.

By Special Cable BERLIN, June 23—The report from Washington that the American Government had abstained from barring the importation of German iron and steel products, and that it will not increase the importation duty on these articles until Germany has supplied it with detailed information regarding exportation premiums paid here has caused considerable satisfaction in German industrial circles.

The United States Government, it is said here, has proved that it does not want to prevent a peaceful settlement of economic questions and does not wish to disturb its trade with Germany by political measures. In some quarters here, however, it is suggested that Germany should cease paying export premiums in the near future, though generally it is declared that the latter merely lowers prices to the world's market level, not below it.

Manufacturers discussing the movement for co-operation among the mill men declared that the committee will not enter upon its duties with any preconceived plan but will devote its efforts to bringing forth, as soon as possible, what is deemed to be the best method of meeting problems in the industry for the benefit of all concerned. The cotton textile institute, which proposal has been discussed by some manufacturers in interviews to the press, it was explained, is but one of the suggestions which have been advanced and that undoubtedly it and all of the other plans suggested will be thoroughly considered by the committee. When questioned as to whether any direct control over the production of cotton goods is not feasible nor desirable.

The cotton mill men, they continued, hope to keep their business going and thereby add to the general prosperity of the country by co-operation in production, co-operation in efforts to increase the consumption of cotton goods and co-operation in making more widespread the distribution of American cotton mill products.

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## LABOR DEBATES RESTRICTIONS ON EMIGRATION

Many Matters of Vast Importance Discussed by International Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 23.—A general survey of emigration problems was presented to the International Labor Conference by J. W. Brown, joint secretary of the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions. He admitted there were conflicting interests. Countries with surplus populations were embittered by the restrictions on the entrance of alien workers in other countries, while these countries resented the criticisms of their decisions. The importance of the question was indicated by the fact that politically emigration can change a state as completely as foreign conquest, one example being the slow Latinization of South American countries.

After giving figures showing the effect of United States restrictions, Mr. Brown pointed out that little notice had been taken of the movement of the masses of Chinese into Mongolia, Manchuria and Siberia, which he described as a very important feature in world history today. One effect of the American restriction was the terrible position created for the Jews in those Eastern countries where they were subject to anti-Semitic attacks.

### America Set the Pace

The United States had set the pace in restriction. "She has introduced intricate machinery for racial and national discriminating," said Mr. Brown. "Her extensive and costly machinery to this end is a new kind of Chinese wall." He nevertheless admitted that the economic reasons were very real. He referred to the support of the policy by the American Federation of Labor and declared the unanimity to be so great that there was no likelihood America would turn back.

The tendency for restriction to become exclusion against Chinese workers who always reduced labor standards, constituted a problem never yet considered collectively by labor. An inquiry by the Amsterdam Federation showed labor to be faithful to the old fundamental of the entirely free circulation of workers, but a widespread feeling existed, nevertheless, that in an exceptional time of trade depression like the present in Europe, emigration must be regulated and even restricted.

### International Co-operation

Overseas labor felt this more strongly. Therefore despite the great difficulties international labor must strive for international co-operation and regulation to solve its problems. An effort must be

### Tonight at the Pops

**ITALIAN PROGRAM**  
Introduction to "Otelio." Verdi's "Otelio" by the Verdi Chorus. "Capriccio" by the Verdi Chorus. "Puccini's Prelude and Siciliana." "Cavalleria Rusticana" by the Verdi Chorus. "Sinfonia" by the Verdi Chorus. "En Badin" by the Verdi Chorus. "Rhapsody" by the Verdi Chorus. "Selection" by the Verdi Chorus. "Intermezzo" by the Verdi Chorus. "The Madwoman of Chaillot" by the Verdi Chorus. "Furlana" by the Verdi Chorus.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Garden exhibit at Lars Andersen estate, Weld, Brookline, continues until dark. Illustrated lecture, "Making Allen Kim," by the Rev. John J. Walker, Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., 8:30. Public exhibition Chinese junk, Amoy T. Wharf, 10 to 10:30.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

Commencement exercises, Harvard University, Sever Quadrangle, Quincy Street, 10. Harvard Alumni Association, annual meeting and luncheon, in front of Gray and Matthews Hall, 12 to 1:30. Sever Quadrangle or Sanders Theater in case of rain. Meeting of Harvard Engineering Society, Harvard 21. Baseball, New York vs. Boston, American League, Fenway Park, 3:15.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An Investigative Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 37 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.25; three months, \$0.75; one month, \$0.40. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., for acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

### Refreshing Wholesome

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- (1) How many persons are drawing unemployment benefit in France?
- (2) What is easily mistaken for the so-called diphtheria bacillus?
- (3) How may perfume be made from one's own garden?
- (4) To what use may a soap shaker be placed in the bathroom?
- (5) Has diction been improved by the modern English actor?
- (6) From what does patience result?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITOR

made, he said, to establish an international migration office with funds for its organizing work.

Touching briefly on migration problems as a political factor and a possible cause of war, Mr. Brown referred specially to Italy and Japan, now tempted owing to immigration restrictions to seek other means, in the acquisition of territory for their surplus populations. One great task of the international migration body would be to remove this danger by pacific settlement.

Leon Jouhaux, France, advocated a restriction policy coupled with regulation, and declared that the unlimited free entry of immigrants was only desired by those wishing to exploit cheap labor. He suggested that the International Labor Office should be asked to establish the proposed migration office.

A. Knoll, delegate from Germany, maintained that the protection of the immigrant should be one of the main functions of any organization instituted. Political causes, he said, were largely responsible for the extent of unemployment, the war settlement having been purely political instead of economic. Germany's problem was worse on account of the fact that it had lost its colonies.

There was a prospect in the distant future, he said, of a shortage of labor in Germany; a falling birth rate would be one cause. Treaties between governments should be promoted, Herr Knoll said, with the view to prevent migration from lowering the standards of living.

W. A. Robinson, representing the British Labor Party, said the party would do all it possibly could to support the decisions of the conference.

### Opportunities in Dominions Discussed by Women

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 23.—Today's conference on migration and the educated woman convened by the British Commonwealth League at the Royal Society of Arts included speeches on the opportunity of women in New Zealand, Rhodesia and Nova Scotia. Miss Maude Roydon spoke on women's moral responsibility in overseas settlement and was followed by speakers on India, Kenya, Fiji and Bermuda. The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of various Commonwealth problems, including the Imperial Conference, the League of Nations, married women and nationality laws, unmarried mothers and retrograde affiliation orders and equal franchise in British dominions.

The conference adopted a resolution urging upon the respective governments of the Commonwealth, the necessity of including in all their schemes concerning the migration and placing of women, there shall be an adequate number of well-qualified women holding positions of responsibility, both salaried and voluntary. A message from Lady Forster informed the conference that a Big Sister movement had been started in West Australia and the conference expressed approval.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with some light showers to-night and Thursday; little change in temperature; moderate easterly winds. New England: Partly cloudy, probably with occasional showers to-night and Thursday; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh east and southeast winds.

### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	65
Atlantic City	65
Boston	65
Buffalo	65
Calgary	65
Charleston	65
Chicago	65
Denver	65
Des Moines	65
Eastport	65
Galveston	65
Hatteras	65
Helena	65
Jacksonville	65
Kansas City	65
Los Angeles	65

### High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:05 p. m.; Thursday 10:39 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

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## GOLD MEDALS GIVEN TO CHAMPION MINERS

One Man Loads 538 Tons  
Coal in 12 Days

NEW YORK, June 23.—Paul Doherty, a coal loader employed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has just received a gold medal from the company for loading 538 tons of coal with a hand shovel in 12 working days.

In France, the average annual production per miner is 150 tons; in Germany and in the United Kingdom, 225 tons; in the United States, 700 tons. Mr. Doherty loaded in 12 days, almost a year's production of an American miner, more than two years' of a British or German miner and over three years' production of a French miner.

A gold medal was also awarded to Will Miller, champion coal loader of another Bethlehem mine for loading 413 tons in 14 days.

The Lexington mine just taken out by the Lexington mine for a round-table discussion involving specifications for rubber sheeting and guaranteed delivery on customers' goods. A dozen of the largest rubber proofing companies in the country were represented.

## NEW CARRIER BELIEVED BOTTLED IN SHIPYARD

QUINCY, Mass., June 23 (AP).—Passage of a bill through Congress may be necessary to float the Navy's great airplane carrier, the U. S. S. Lexington, out to sea. Whether the big warship is bottled up in the shipyard here where she was launched recently is to be determined by a survey now being made by engineers of the War Department. Agitation for a deeper ship channel from Fore River to the open sea and fears that the Lexington might not be taken out to sea without danger brought about the survey to determine the advisability of dredging the channel.

The Lexington, which has a length over all of 695 feet and a displacement of 33,500 tons, will have a draught of more than 30 feet. The depth of the channel at mean low water, however, is only 24 feet. High tide increases this by only 9½ feet. Hence, it is expected that when the Lexington is commissioned early in 1927, or before, she may require an abnormal tide in order to get out to sea. Originally laid down as a battle cruiser, with a displacement at one time planned to be 43,500 tons, the Lexington was transformed into an airplane carrier as the result of the naval limitation treaty.

## FREE STATE COURT FINES GARLAND £50

New York Man's Case Connected With That of Russell

DUBLIN, June 23 (AP).—Patrick Garland, New York, arrested last April on his arrival at Queenstown and arraigned in criminal court early this month on charges of conspiring to spread sedition, was fined £50 in court here Monday. The court held that, in carrying the documents which were found on him at the time of his arrest, he was acting as a mere messenger.

## RUBBER PROOFING CONFERENCE HELD

The proofers' division of the National Rubber Association met today at the Copley-Plaza for a round-table discussion involving specifications for rubber sheeting and guaranteed delivery on customers' goods. A dozen of the largest rubber proofing companies in the country were represented.

Following the morning session, which opened at 10:30, the discussion was continued at luncheon, where the applications of 13 additional companies who have expressed their desire to become members of the organization were considered.

**FORD OF CANADA CUTS PRICES**  
DETROIT, June 23.—Ford Motor Company has reduced prices on all models \$40 to \$65, thus maintaining the customary differential between Canadian and American Ford prices.

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## PRINCE VISITS STEEL MILLS

Stops at Gary on Way to Chicago—Toured Ford Factory in Detroit

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP).—En route to Chicago for a four-day stay, Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, characterizedly chose to pause at Gary, Ind., to trek through the grimy steel mills. He and his wife, the Crown Princess Louise, were en route from Detroit.

The mills were to the Prince another study in a life of practical interest in the natural sciences and art which has brought signal recognition in one field. For his achievements as an archeologist, he is to receive the degree of doctor of laws at the University of Chicago.

Carl O. De Dardel, Royal Consul for Sweden, and William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, headed a committee of several hundred to welcome the Prince and Princess to Chicago. Although Vice-President Dawes has been detained in Washington, the visitors will stop at the Dawes home in Evanston.

DETROIT, June 23 (AP).—To the strains of instruments famous in American musical history, Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden, and Louise, his Princess, danced the stately lancers at a reception in the Lake St. Clair home of Charles Beecher Warren. Henry Ford's own "Old Time" Orchestra furnished the music.

The royal couple felt quite at home dancing the older, more sedate dances. The Prince declared he danced the lancers a great deal in Sweden. Sweden's heirs apparent were honored guests at a dinner given by the Warrens before the reception.

Henry and Edsel Ford and their wives were guests. The Prince accomplished a visit to which he had long looked forward, when he met the pioneer automobile manufacturer and inspected a part of the Ford industrial herd.

Accompanied by the Princess and Mr. and Mrs. Warren, the Crown Prince made a trip through the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Company, marveling at the efficiency and speed with which motor cars were manufactured.

## SECURITIES FOR DELIVERY TO THAT ASSOCIATION

Garland's arrest had a sequel in the exclusion of Charles Edward Russell, American Socialist, from the Irish Free State and also from England. Free State officials said Mr. Russell was mentioned in the correspondence taken from Garland, and that the nature of the correspondence prompted them to keep him out of the country.

## FIRE CHIEFS VOTE IN FAVOR OF FUND

Directors to Report at Next Annual Convention

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 23 (Special).—The New England Association of Fire Chiefs, at its business session here, authorized the establishment of a fund to aid members of the organization and instructed the board of directors to study and report its findings at the next annual convention. Meanwhile the directors are empowered to handle any emergency cases which may arise.

This action followed a discussion of the question, "Is it time that the fire chiefs of New England try to do something for ourselves by setting aside a fund to help any member in need?" which was submitted to the association through the question box.

Former chief John P. Doyle of Wellesey, Mass., sponsored the move, which brought unanimous support from the other chiefs. He considered not only the financial needs of the members, but the political side of the situation. "It is about time," he said, "that some action is taken to keep the job out of politics."

Mr. Doyle, who was the first president of the association and one of its organizers, said that he felt the organization was now financially sound enough to establish such fund. Chief John W. O'Hearn of Watertown, Mass., secretary-treasurer, endorsed his statements.

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## EXPERTS MAKE COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ARMS

Naval and Military Men Consider Common Denominator for Disarmament

By HUGH F. SPENDER  
By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 23.—The military and naval experts of the preparatory disarmament commission got together yesterday to consider the standards and methods they should adopt in comparing the armies, ships and airplanes of different countries. The idea that a mathematical formula could be invented whereby the fighting value of a battleship cruiser could be compared with a battalion of infantry or so many tanks or airplanes has been abandoned. It is now agreed that like must be compared with like.

This does not mean that the British view that these three classes of armaments should be considered separately when reductions come to be made has prevailed. The land powers still demand that if they make reductions in armaments, the naval powers shall also do so, for otherwise, so runs the argument, Great Britain might be left virtually master of Europe.

Continuing Washington Work  
But in the meantime, it is open for the naval powers to agree how far they can continue the work of the Washington conference on naval disarmament by a comparison of the size, armor, strength, and fighting capacity of the different kinds of vessels, especially auxiliary craft.

In the same way the sub-committee on aircraft has to consider the potential war value of passenger airplanes and the relative quickness with which the different types of flying machines can be converted into bomb carriers and fighting planes.

In the same way the value of the different types of military service and equipment have to be considered. It is for the expert groups to discover, if they can, general axioms which should guide the preparatory disarmament commission in their work. The various governments concerned are watching this attempt to arrive at a common denominator for a reduction of armaments with great interest, and when the military committee meets again after its three weeks' adjournment, its experts will have received precise instructions from their respective governments regarding the attitude they should adopt on all these points.

Comparison of Armaments  
This business of bringing different types of armaments into the field of comparison must necessarily be slow, and the work of the military committee is likely to last well into August. There will no doubt be acute disagreements regarding the value of this or that category of armaments for the purpose of comparison—each nation desiring to put a higher value on the armaments of its neighbors than on its own. But it is possible to say, although progress is slow, that an advance is being made all the time toward the final goal of the limitation of armaments.

The financial test at all events is one which admits of establishing a simple criterion for deductions, for the budgets of each country reveal what is being spent. The French are known to be anxious to save money on its army, and on this point, where the shoe most pinches in Europe, public opinion is likely to make itself felt most effectively, for in no country is military expenditure popular. Therefore, the work of the financial and economic committee which meets at the end of June will be of great interest.

## ALUMINUM INQUIRY HEARINGS ADJOURNED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 23 (P).—The Federal Trade Commission's in-

## Old Diamonds in New Settings

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## New Paths of Usefulness Open to the Blind, Says Helen Keller

She Asks Employers to Study Their Value in Industry—Happy Over Public's Attitude—Declares Newspapers Should Be "Distributors of Light"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK CITY, June 16.—Helen Keller, whose work for the blind is known internationally, in an interview here appealed to all employers of labor to study the potential value of the blind to industry. Miss Keller said that she felt it incumbent upon all persons with a knowledge of the

are being made in other states to create similar bodies.

"My trip has made me very happy in that it showed me that the progress of the blind is concerning people more than it used to," Miss Keller said. "New paths to usefulness and contentment are opening up to them. It makes me feel very humble and happy to see how the American public has responded to my appeals, which seems to me to be a heavenly recompense for my seeming limitations."

Miss Keller's life-long teacher and companion, Anne Sullivan Macy, spoke of the need for correcting faulty impressions about employing the blind and the imagined difficulties that prevent persons from employing them.

She said that in many stores and factories the blind have demonstrated their usefulness. For instance, there are 73 blind employees working in Ford factories. In many others the employers need only to be correctly informed, and the foundation is undertaking this task in order to pave the way for the opening up of more positions, she said.

In speaking of her avenues for keeping informed on current happenings, Miss Keller said that she relied largely upon The Christian Science Monitor and the New York Times. She spoke in praise of clean journalism and characterized the Monitor as "clean and fair."

"Distributors of Light"  
"I like it because of its sweet attitude toward all people and its fairness in handling all problems," she said. "Newspapers should be distributors of light and information—not of prejudice or ignorance. They should spread helpful ideas about life, education and art, whereas many of them now spread darkness. They play up crime and scandal and seem more interested in the spreading of that news than in the welfare of the people."

Miss Keller referred approvingly to what women have accomplished during recent years, and at the same time called attention to certain "unfavorable tendencies" which, she said, had been apparent to her.

"In spite of their wonderful progress," she said, "so many women are still restless and unhappy. I have been sorry to notice this. I believe it is because they need a new religion. They will find a happier outlook by going more out of themselves for interest. A philosophy that has helped me is that good is the motive power of life. Our happiness comes in proportion to what good we bring into the experience of others."

## NATION'S THANKS GIVEN TO JEREMIAH SMITH JR.

BUDAPEST, June 23 (P).—A remarkable tribute was paid yesterday to Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Boston, Mass., who is expected soon to relinquish his post as League of Nations Commissioner for Hungary. President Sotkovsky of the Chamber of Deputies proposed an order of the day, which was adopted unanimously, expressing the Nation's thanks for Mr. Smith's labors in Hungary. "Son of a Nation glorious and rich," said President Sotkovsky. "Mr. Smith assumed a delicate task, replete with responsibilities, in a coun-

try poor and mutilated. He accomplished a task, which is often unpopular not only with impartiality, but with full appreciation of the soul of the Hungarian Nation."

The order of the day is to be inscribed in an album for presentation to Mr. Smith.

## BRITAIN TO LIMIT DOLES' DISTRIBUTION

Government Ultimatum Sent to Poor Law Guardians

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 23.—The Government has commenced action to limit the excessive distribution of state doles and wages in London slum areas.

Neville Chamberlain, head of the Health Ministry, has addressed an ultimatum to the Poor Law Guardians in West Ham—where 72,000 persons are said to be receiving aid from public funds out of 300,000 inhabitants—informing them that unless they reduce relief doles to officially sanctioned dimensions, the Government will introduce legislation to enable the board's duties to be entrusted to specially appointed commissioners.

This ultimatum requires a reply within a week and the board meets Thursday to consider it.

Measures are also being taken in Bethnal Green, another slum area. Here the Borough Council has been called upon to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against individual councilors to recover £18,000 alleged to have been expended on wages in excess of the legal scale. At a meeting with the Government's auditor written statements were handed in on behalf of both the majority councilors, who approved the wages now disputed, and by the minority, who opposed them.

## JUGOSLAVIA ENTERS PACT WITH RUMANIA

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, June 23.—Every problem presented at last week's Little Entente Conference at Bled was discussed and disposed of in the most conciliatory and frank manner possible. Rumania's Foreign Minister, Mr. Titulescu, told a conference of journalists here yesterday. Asked about general questions affecting the Entente's relations with Europe, the Foreign Minister expressed particular satisfaction over the basis of an accord reached with Yugoslavia concerning religious and educational freedom for Rumanian minorities in Yugoslavia.

## STUDENTS PROTEST NEW CONVENTIONS

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, June 23.—On Monday in Zagreb and at some places in Dalmatia there were great student demonstrations against the so-called Belgrade "Neptune" conventions between Italy and Yugoslavia, which the Yugoslav Government intends to submit to Parliament. The students affirm that the conventions are advantageous to Italy and harmful to Yugoslavia because they mean an open door to Italian imperialism on the Yugoslav coast, and economic slavery for the coastal population.

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Am planning a trip to this summer and would be glad to receive detailed information about the Indian detour.

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## CAILLAUX JOINS BRIAND CABINET

Assumes Finance Portfolio After Ministry Is Refused by M. Poincare

PARIS, June 23 (P).—Aristide Briand succeeded today in forming his tenth Cabinet. The new ministry is being presented to President Doumergue tonight.

The new Cabinet is constituted as follows:  
Premier and Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand.

Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux.  
Minister of Justice, M. Laval.  
Minister of Marine, M. Leygues.  
Minister of War, General Gulliat.

Minister of Commerce, M. Chapsal.  
Minister of Agriculture, M. Binet.  
Minister of Colonies, M. Perrier.  
Minister of Interior, M. Durand.  
Minister of Education, Prof. Bertrand Nogaro.

Minister of Public Works, M. Daniel-Vincent.  
Minister of Labor, M. Durafor.  
Minister of Pensions, M. Jourdain.

M. Caillaux's acceptance followed the refusal of the finance ministry by M. Poincare. Outlining the change in the situation to The Associated Press this afternoon, M. Briand said: "I met my former associates in the ministry and M. Poincare and Doumergue this morning. The ministers who represented the republican left combination used every effort to have M. Poincare accept the finance portfolio. He refused again. I consider that my combination had lost its balance. I therefore felt obliged to go to President Doumergue and tell him that I had failed and declined to continue. The President insisted so strongly that I should persevere that I agreed to try again. I have asked M. Caillaux to take the finance post, and he has accepted."

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable  
PARIS, June 23.—The experience of an unprecedented character of the last week has shown the supreme importance of the financial problem. It is about the attribution of the portfolio of the Finance Minister that the bitterest controversies have been engaged in, involving the most difficult decisions. A Cabinet could easily be made, except for the question which is beginning to dominate the whole life of France and upset optimistic prognostications.

When the situation was examined responsible statesmen have naturally hesitated to take up the task of restoring finances.

Need for Stern Measures  
Both Raymond Poincare and Joseph Caillaux, though opposed in many respects, equally insisted on the desirability of the Finance Minister having the fullest powers. M. Caillaux, called into consultation, did not disguise that the Finance Minister should also be master of

the troops and civil forces. He foresaw the necessity for stern measures and is convinced that the preservation of order during the period of reconstruction is essential. Indeed it is a sort of dictatorship that M. Caillaux envisages.

Another point which is frequently made is that the debt agreement with America should be immediately ratified. Before an insufficiently filled treasury it is possible that early alternatives which present themselves will be further inflation or forced consolidation on one side and substantial borrowings from America on the other. If the latter for the finance post and hardly precursors is taken France must first, it is urged, ratify the agreement. Some of those whose names are mentioned immediately to ratify, believing that other matters are more urgent.

Crisscrossing of Interests  
This has been a grave subject of discussion. But above all, the Cabinet making which M. Briand confidently thought easy after M. Herriot's failure, has been complicated by the extraordinary action, interaction and reaction of various parliamentary groups and the personal likes and dislikes of prominent politicians for each other. Thus Paul Painlevé threatened to withdraw if M. Poincare and M. Doumergue entered the Cabinet. M. Caillaux did not conceal his antagonism for M. Poincare. The parties expressed hypothetically their acceptance and rejection of individuals.

There was crisscrossing of interests, intrigues, hesitations and ambitions. It seemed impossible in the confusion, political and economical, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. After days of anxious deliberations M. Briand found himself faced with the following possibilities:

1. That he should retire, leaving the field free for M. Caillaux.  
2. That a Briand-Caillaux Ministry, in which the latter would be predominant, should be constructed.  
3. That a Briand-Poincare-Doumergue combination could be finally arranged.

4. That M. Briand himself should take the finance post, being advised by technicians such as MM. Serret, Rist and Pietri, while Louis Barthou or Edouard Herriot should go to the Foreign Ministry. It was in these conditions that a supreme conference was held at the Quai d'Orsay and a solution declared necessary without further delay.

## WHISKY DISTILLERY SOLD FOR SCRAP IRON

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23 (P).—Purchase of the plant of the A. McGinnis Company, whisky distillers at Carrollton, Md., by the S. Snyder Corporation, dealers in scrap iron, of this city for approximately \$50,000, is announced here.

The plant, located 25 miles from Baltimore, consists of 27 buildings, including a large residence, and recently was appraised at \$250,000. The Snyder Corporation will dismantle the buildings and salvage the materials.

## GRAY LINE CHANGES OWNERS

NEW YORK, June 23 (P).—The Fifth Avenue Coach Company has announced the purchase of the Gray Line, a company which operates sight-seeing busses throughout the city and to various points upstate and in New England. The new owners will enter the sightseeing and touring service and also place the coaches of the Gray Line at the disposal of the public for special charter service.

## BACKS BRITISH STAND ON RUSSIA

Robert Underwood Johnson Commends Attitude on Alleged Interference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 23.—Strong commendation of the British attitude toward the alleged Soviet Russian interference in British domestic industrial affairs is expressed in a letter in today's Times by Robert Underwood Johnson, ex-United States Ambassador to Italy, now a director of the New York University Hall of Fame, writing from Oxford.

Mr. Johnson declares that the American attitude toward the Soviet was free from partisan bias, citing the identical policies of Presidents Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge.

He says the five governments recognizing the Soviets—Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France and Japan—all had occasion to regret their action. He says: "The overflowing benefits, largely commercial, which were held out as an inducement have failed of realization, while the promises of abstention from propaganda have proved as false as deers' paths."

Mr. Johnson cites the evidence in the possession of the American State Department regarding the Soviets' American activities, and adds: "It is perhaps worth calling attention to the praiseworthy attitude of hostility to Bolshevik ideas which has been shown by organized labor in America, which has clearly perceived that it has nothing to gain and everything to lose by an unholy alliance with such mad destructive policies. Our workmen who were a strong bulwark to the allied cause after our entry into the war are to be relied upon to resist the more subtle assaults against their country of such underground conspiracies. What boots it at one gate to make a defense and at another to let in the foe?"

"I have said enough to indicate my conviction that in any vigorous policy England may find it necessary to undertake to maintain the principle of representative government and ordered law she will have at least the moral support of my countrymen across a friendly sea."

# What a Famous Artist Thinks of Southern California in the Summer

**Howard Chandler Christy**  
Famous Artist

"It is perfection itself!" says Howard Chandler Christy. "Its beautiful vistas of mountain and sea are an inspiration: Superbly cool days, refreshing nights—and no rain to spoil plans for out-door fun! Summer in Southern California is truly delightful—nothing excels it!"

And summer is one of the most enchanting times of all the year to know and enjoy it.

Here the days are always pleasant because of the daily trade winds that blow in from the wide Pacific. The average mean temperature for the past 50 years in Los Angeles (the central city) is 69 degrees for the four months from June to September. (U. S. Weather Bureau records.)

Whatever your favorite sport is, you can have it here with more zest to it in this sunny air with its keen, tangy breeze fanning your face. Golf, tennis, hiking, camping, boating, fishing, swimming, horseback riding—whatever fun you crave the most, is at hand. And it is like finding it in its native haunt to have it here!

Here are miles of wonderful, smooth, white beaches with blue water racing up on the sand. Here are mountain resorts where one can rest under great, leafy, whispering trees with deep blue skies overhead, and a deep sense of delicious relaxation. Here are historic old Spanish Missions, with their stories and romances. Here is a great Sahara-like desert with the fascination of its vivid vegetation and intriguing distance; and immense wildernesses where one may trek for weeks without meeting another person. Here are luxuriant groves of oranges, figs and dates, and fields of cotton. Windy mountain trails and 5000 miles of perfect motor roads, smooth as city pavements, connect mountains and sea, desert and fertile valley, and invite you to exploration.

Plan to see it all this summer. Be sure that your vacation really gives you the actual benefit these vital, refreshing days should have.

And remember, it's *Everyman's Land*. Glorious sunny days—a setting of mountains and sea that might be a background for a rare enchanted "lotus" land—the never-ending round of joyous out-of-door fun—the alluring little bungalows, tucked back from the street under clambering roses or sheltering old pepper trees—the kind of home you dream about—are possible to average means.

It is this magnet of variety and beauty that brings visitors by scores of thousands to this garden spot. And thousands of them never go away. Famous people from every walk of life, who have seen the splendid places of the world, find a piece of Southern California land and call it "home." They learn that its beauty and its charm are, as Howard Chandler Christy says, an inspiration and their ideal of the place to live.

Come this summer and explore this great playground for yourself. Living costs are no higher here than in other places. Rentals for charming little bungalows or apartments, are moderate. Hotel and boarding rates vary to suit every purse. And there's more to see and do for the same amount of money here than anywhere else in the world.

Special low round trip rates on all railroads are in effect now and until October 31st this year. And the trip to California through this great, storied, vital West, is worth taking for itself.

We have issued probably the most complete book on vacations ever put in print. 47 pages, illustrated. Don't decide your summer plans until you get a copy of it free. Just mail coupon today.

And see your nearest ticket agent now.

ALL YEAR CLUB or So. CALIF.  
Sec. 7-N, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

Please send me your free booklet about Southern California vacations. Also booklets telling especially of the attractions and opportunities in the counties which I have checked.

Los Angeles Orange Riverside  
San Bernardino Santa Barbara Ventura

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....

The City of Los Angeles, with a population of well over a million, is the largest city on the Pacific Coast and the hub of one of the country's richest agricultural communities.

The growth, wealth and marvelous resources of Southern California are indicated by the following facts and figures pertaining to the County of Los Angeles alone:

Value of Agricultural and Live Stock Products (1925) \$85,912,744;  
Value of Citrus Products (1925) \$23,241,581; Oil Production (1925) 140,000,000 bbls.; Harbor Imports (1924-25) 4,136,799 tons; Harbor Exports (1924-25) 18,131,625 tons; Total Harbor Tonnage, 22,268,425.

A producing season of 365 days a year permitting year 'round crops.



# REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT MERITS TO BE ADVERTISED

Nation-Wide Publicity to Outline Advantages of Purchasing in Well-Established Developments—  
Massachusetts Exchange Holds Outing

"American-wide and co-operative" advertising of the merits of well-established real estate activities as mediums for profitable investment is a program which the nineteenth annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards plans to put into effect this year," said Charles E. Lee, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. Mr. Lee was one of the Massachusetts delegation to attend the recent convention at Tulsa, Okla.

"Bonds and stocks and other corporate securities are advertised all over the country by bankers and brokers," explained Mr. Lee. "At Tulsa the purpose grew and developed to publicize intensively and far and wide in the United States and Canada that real estate investments made through trained and proved realtors offer equally good and assured returns as investment securities, so-called."

"Such a campaign this year was determined as the natural outcome of conditions of the realty business throughout the association's field. We know that for the average number of real transactions recorded, this year is 163 per cent in advance of what it was in 1919. We found that the real estate activities are more stabilized than ever before and the outlook entirely reassuring."

**Realty Securities**

"With conditions as they promise to be in activity, and with reasonable assurance of stable returns to investors, the members of the association came more and more to the warranted belief that as a business the real estate interests have much to promise to those who seek profitable means for placing their money and the campaign of telling the country will follow."

"Every man is affected by the real estate business in some way or other," added Mr. Lee. "Either he is owner, landlord or tenant and often all three as where a man owns a house, rents a part of his garage and hires his business premises. An outline of the real estate business of America is simple."

"There are the so-called local boards, the second oldest of which is the Boston Real Estate Exchange, which was incorporated in 1839, and which has a membership of about 700. Quickly following on the heels of the Boston Real Estate Exchange came other real estate boards in various parts of the country, and the natural outgrowth of these local organizations was the formation of state associations of boards and of the National Association of Real Estate Boards."

"The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange held its annual summer outing at Rye Beach yesterday afternoon and evening. All sections of the State were represented by members and their families and friends. Willard A. Munson, director of the 18-hole golf course at the Abenaki Club, which is but a short distance from the Farragut House, where the outing centered. Tennis matches and games of quoits were attractions for many members."

"A shore dinner in the evening completed the day's celebration. Members of the exchange who had charge of the day's entertainments were: W. Franklin Burnham, chairman of Boston; Vincent A. Jenkins, Boston; Joseph Martin, Marblehead; Edward C. Marshall, Lynn; Ernest M. Hodgson, Boston; Clement C. Hernandez, Newton; Walter E. Guyette, Lowell; William F. Freeman, Jr., Boston; James B. Ewart, Lowell; Charles H. Schofield, Lexington; Frank T. Evans, Cambridge; David B. Church, Brookline."

Construction contracts awarded in New England for the week ended June 15, 1926, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, show a slight decline according to figures of building and engineering expenditures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Comparisons for the corresponding period over the last 25 years follow:

1926	\$9,422,300	1925	\$9,637,700
1924	\$8,578,000	1923	\$4,609,000
1922	\$11,185,300	1921	\$2,160,000
1920	\$5,872,000	1919	\$5,507,000
1918	\$3,449,000	1917	\$2,592,000
1916	\$4,011,000	1915	\$4,026,000
1914	\$6,384,000	1913	\$3,636,000
1912	\$3,076,000	1911	\$3,826,000
1910	\$2,506,000	1909	\$3,284,000
1908	\$3,110,000	1907	\$3,434,000
1906	\$2,905,000	1905	\$2,535,000
1904	\$1,846,000	1903	\$2,542,000
1902	\$3,914,000	1901	\$2,073,000

Herbert F. Winslow has conveyed to Miss Martha C. Codman of Newport, who buys for investment, property opposite the Common at 159 Tremont street, extending through to Mason Street, which is now under a long lease to Henry H. Tuttle & Co. This parcel consists of 2234 feet of land taxed on \$330,600 and a five-story brown-stone and brick structure and mercantile building, the total assessed value being \$365,000. This sale was negotiated through the office of Street & Co., who will manage the property.

W. L. Langer has purchased a one-story brick block of stores at 306-316 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington, together with 4000 feet of land. The property is assessed at \$18,000. The total assessed valuation of \$18,000, the land is taxed at \$2000.

Charles E. Hodges of Brookline has purchased from the Boston State Deposit & Trust Co. the country estate at Beverly Farms known as the Gables, consisting of 3 1/2 acres of land, assessed for \$18,000, and buildings valued at \$30,000. The above sales were made through the Charles E. Howe Company.

## MARKETING EXPERT WINS NEW POSITION

W. A. Munson Goes to State Agricultural College

Willard A. Munson, director of the division of markets in the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, will leave that position Aug. 1 to become director of extension service at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Mr. Munson is a recognized authority on the marketing of agricultural products, and the official positions he has held include the presidency of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, secretaryship of the National Association of State Marketing Officials, and the chairmanship of the New England Research Council on Marketing and Food Supply.

He has been in the Department of Agriculture since 1920, previous to which he was county agricultural agent in Norfolk County. He was born in Hudson, N. H., a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College in the class of 1905.

Mr. Munson succeeds John D. Willard, who goes to Michigan Agricultural College, of which institution Dr. Kenyon D. Butterfield, formerly president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, is president.

## LEATHER EMBOSSED FOR CANADIAN FIRMS

PEABODY, Mass., June 23 (Special)—The Woelfel Embossing and Decorating Company of this city is now embossing leather for a dozen or more Canadian tanners. The leather is sent to the Dominion and then returned to the Dominion to be made into shoes by Canadian manufacturers.

## UNIFORMED DRY AGENTS PROTESTED

PORTLAND, Me., June 23 (Special)—The Maine Automobile Association yesterday adopted a resolution protesting against the uniformed officers of the Maine State Police who are not in uniform. A committee headed by President Hiram W. Ricker of Portland will confer at once with Federal Deputy Supervisor Seth May. Action was taken as the result of letters of protest from various sections of the State.

# Reproduction of Old-Time Gristmill Erected at Sudbury, Mass.



Stone Structure Which Henry Ford Has Built Near the Wayside Inn, Where He Plans to Grind His Neighbors' Grist and Do Their Sawing by Water Power.

## SUDBURY INVITES HENRY FORD TO SET UP FACTORY IN THE TOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

A representative body of residents and property owners of Sudbury, this 22nd day of June, desire to express an appreciation of what Mr. Ford has already done for Sudbury and pledge ourselves to further and plan for the preservation, beautifying, and up-lifting of Sudbury that Mr. Ford may propose, especially the establishment of a Ford factory unit at the location of the old Parmenter mill at South Sudbury, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Ford.

The old mill which it is proposed to convert into the successor of mills which have been almost continuously in operation on the site since 1638. It is 150 feet long and two and one-half stories high.

Already Mr. Ford has established a mill in Sudbury, an old stone structure located near the Wayside Inn properties, where he plans to grind the neighbors' grist and do their sawing, as was done in the days when direct water power was the only motive force, and the village grist mill was the community industrial center. This mill is merely a re-erection of an old-fashioned structure, and is not expected to furnish industrial development.

## Window-Shopping Takes Place With Dinner and the Theater

Boston Merchants Take Official Notice of Growth of Pastime by Planning for School to Train Dressers of Their Street Displays

When the window-display school, to be held in Boston in October under the auspices of the New England Retail Clothiers' and Furnishers' Association, begins to make its influence evident along the well-defined fashion fairways of the city, window-shopping before and after the theater will receive fresh stimulus in the way of even handsomer and more enticing arrangements of windows. For how better than by brilliant window displays can the architectural monotony of mercantile centers be transformed into something of vigor and dramatic interest?

Plans for the school were outlined yesterday by James Spelman, secretary of the association, at its quarterly meeting held in the private dining room of the Jordan, Marsh Company.

The association has now taken organized notice of those large groups, gathered each evening from Greater Boston and the suburbs, which consider scrutiny of the windows along Tremont, Boylston, Newbury, Washington, Summer, Winter and West Streets and Temple Place—where they may gaze leisurely on sports and evening clothes, accessories and hats, shoes, stockings from France, perfumes from Vienna, parasols from Japan and the Riviera, and what not—as indispensable a part of the evening in town as dinner and the theater.

The association realizes that these groups have greatly increased within the last several years and that now, from 7 o'clock until theater time, and for as long after the theater as the windows remain lighted, the sidewalks are practically crowded as they are at midday.

And what happens during those hours? The women, of course, are the natural leaders in any such occupation. They make window shopping compulsory for their men folk. Not that the men don't like to window-shop. They do. It is perhaps characteristic of them, as it is of women, that they incline, however, toward visiting windows where price-marks are visible.

Where Men Differ

The disinclination of women to have the prices they pay generally known is not common to men at all who don't care in the least if the whole world knows what was paid for a tie, so long as it is what it should be.

Men cannot be called exactly keen nevertheless to stand very long in front of windows filled with women's gaw-gaws. Especially since the matter is not subject to reciprocity and women find haberdasheries largely arid deserts. Men like to see women well dressed, but they may suspect it makes a man look foolish as well as feel foolish to stand gazing before windows filled with chiffons and lace, and the interminable trivia so fascinating to women window shoppers. For another thing they stand in dread of the minute when women folk seem unable to resist exclaiming loudly: "I saved something from the housekeeping money—may I get that tomorrow? You know it's exactly what I need to go to your class spread. You said you wanted me to have something new for that..."

And what is any man to do under such circumstances? Nothing but look sheepishly and wistfully at other men, with a similar reluctance in tow by the invisible threads of feminine dictate. These men have long since learned that it does no good to murmur feebly, "But the curtain rises at 8:10—I saw it in the paper—did we come in town to go to a show or didn't we? You have all day to look in the windows."

In view of the volume of window shopping, the association can scarcely be blamed for believing the time has come to improve Boston window displays. Considerable has been accomplished with the present standard. How much more can be accomplished with one better?

Already Two Such Schools

There have already been two such window display schools, in New York and in Chicago. There has

long been comparison argued between the New York and Chicago and the Boston windows, not all of it complimentary to Boston. Some say too much is put in the Boston windows. Too many silks and laces and this and that to crowd the vision and bewilder those who might otherwise see, well placed and irresistible, exactly what they have been looking for for months, to the obvious advantage of tomorrow's sales.

Mr. Spelman reported that the National Retail Clothiers and Furnishers' Association would send an instructor to the schools, which would be run in series of two weeks. Pupils will be trained in the setting up and taking down of window displays, and in the evenings will join with the sidewalk crowds, listen to comments, study windows and discuss among themselves ways whereby the massing of color, the choice of items for display, background, lighting and other details may be improved. Members of the Association, gathered from all parts of New England, expressed themselves as enthusiastically in favor of the school as benefiting the general standard of window display throughout the several states from which membership is drawn.

Mr. Spelman read also a report of the Presidents-Secretaries Conference recently held in Chicago in which there was emphasis placed on the nation-wide campaign to be undertaken in all subjects from the time he was in the seventh grade. He has been chairman of class publication and picture committees, literary editor of the school paper and member of the student council.

**Holds Girl Scout Medals**

Jean C. Campbell was an honor pupil all through her high school course and was a magna cum laude graduate. She served as vice-president of the Girls' Athletic Association and president of two debating societies. Twice she won first prize in debating contests. For five consecutive years she won the Girl Scout medal for high standing in character and her orchestra.

**Officers Chosen for Northeastern**

The board of trustees of Northeastern University has elected officers for the coming year, with Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Boston Y. M. C. A., as chairman of the board, and Dr. Frank Palmer Spear, as president of the university. Both have served in these positions for many years.

Other officers of the board are Albert H. Curtis, vice-chairman, and Galen D. Light, secretary. Officers of the university, in addition to Dr. Spear, are Carl S. Ell and Everett A. Churchill, vice-presidents, and Galen D. Light, secretary and controller.

The board of governors elected follows: Chairman, Albert H. Curtis; Vice-Chairman, Robert G. Dodge; Arthur S. Johnson, William E. Macdura, P. R. Carnegie Steele, Frank Palmer Spear, William E. Adams, Asa S. Allen and Albert B. Curtis.

Reports submitted and accepted show that the university has passed another successful year. Dr. Spear, in his report, said that standards have been still further raised during the year just closed, and that the outcome has proved very satisfactory. Northeastern University is the educational department of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

**Lowell Going After New Plants for City**

LOWELL, Mass., June 23 (Special)—A committee consisting of 15 members, five appointed from the city council, five from the Chamber of Commerce, and five from the Trades and Labor Council, will organize into a body for the purpose of procuring new industries for the city, the unemployment situation actuating the starting of the project.

The Trades and Labor Council at a recent meeting considered the proposition and the suggestion came from that organization. It met with the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, which has appointed its five members, and the city council after appointment of its representatives. The Trades and Labor Council, but will do so immediately in order that the committee may begin functioning.

**Tree Wardens Hold Outing**

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 23 (Special)—An annual outing and business meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Tree Wardens and Foresters on Mt. Tom summit yesterday was attended by about 75 members. Charles E. Ladd, superintendent of parks in Springfield, was toastmaster at the dinner. Among the speakers were E. P. Mudge, president of Swampscott; Oliver G. Pratt, secretary and treasurer of Salem, and Dr. George W. Stone of Amherst, who founded the association in 1913.

**Pythians Set Meeting Date**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 23 (Special)—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts will have its annual meeting in this city on May 2 and 4 of next year, it was decided at a conference here yesterday. The Pythian Sisters will convene at the same time.

# AWARDS CARRY TRIPS TO FAIR

Youths and Teacher to Represent State at Sequen-tennial Are Chosen

Massachusetts honors in the American youth and American teacher awards in connection with the Sequen-tennial Exposition at Philadelphia have gone to Walter J. Moberg, a senior at the Dorchester High School; to Jean C. Campbell, who graduated this year from the Central High School, Springfield; and to Miss Julia F. Callahan, a teacher in the Lincoln School, Lynn. It was announced today by the Massachusetts committee of the National Sequen-tennial Commission. The award includes a patriotic pilgrimage to the exposition at Philadelphia celebrating 150 years of American independence.

The party will leave for Philadelphia next Sunday. Similar delegations will leave their respective states on dates that will bring them in Philadelphia next Monday. There they will be guests of the Sequen-tennial Association for a week. During that time they will take part in special exercises, will see the exposition, will make a day-trip to Washington where President Coolidge is to present medals and certificates at the White House, and will visit Mount Vernon, Valley Forge and other places of national historic interest and significance.

**Decision Based on Records**

The committee made its decisions largely on the basis of signed and endorsed applications filed in behalf of the candidates, supplemented by information personally obtained. The boy and girl were adjudged the best available representatives in the State of American ideals in youth. The teacher chosen was adjudged the candidate who had accomplished the greatest good for the pupils of her State and worthy to be so honored.

The committee on awards was composed of Charles L. Burrill, chairman; Frank R. Batchelder of Worcester; Charles K. Bolton of Boston; Hector L. Belle of Fall River; and Joshua L. Brooks of Springfield. Wellington Wells and Frank L. Nagle are the Massachusetts members of the National Sequen-tennial Commission.

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# SESEQUENTENTIAL MEETING ARRANGED

State's Participation in Exposition Is Sought

A committee of Massachusetts citizens, headed by John L. Bates and Channing H. Cox, former Governors, invited 100 prominent men and women to a meeting at the Boston City Club, 3-50 North Street, at 10 o'clock on Friday afternoon to consider the matter of Massachusetts' participation in the Sequen-tennial Exposition now in progress in Philadelphia.

The circular of invitation reads as follows:

"There is widespread regret and embarrassment among the people of Massachusetts over the lack of any becoming representation of the State at the International Exposition at Philadelphia and the observance at Philadelphia of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Other states are generously co-operating, many of them providing fine and costly state buildings. Our failure to co-operate is the occasion of sorrow and surprise to our fellow citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania."

"Which is no State in the Union which is more imperatively bound by every consideration of history and honor to take part in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the American Revolution; and Boston led, Samuel Adams is called the Father of the Revolution; John Hancock was the president of the Congress which declared our independence; John Adams was the great champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. Benjamin Franklin, the Massachusetts man, was a Boston boy. The Revolution began here. Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill and the Massachusetts map, and under the old elm at Cambridge, Washington took command of the American Army, chosen for the task on the motion of John Adams."

Massachusetts has no right to be absent from the great observance at Philadelphia. Many citizens feel that there should be some fitting voluntary provision for our appropriate participation in the exposition. The delay in the completion of the exposition buildings has been such that this is inadvisable if action is prompt. Massachusetts—historical, educational, industrial and beautiful—should be worthily represented at Philadelphia. With a view to this, the creation of a large citizens' committee has been proposed, to consider the expediency of action and the financial problem, and if action is determined to appoint an executive committee and perfect necessary arrangements. You are invited to attend a meeting for this purpose at the Boston City Club, on Friday, June 23, at 10 o'clock, when preliminary plans will be submitted and discussed.

Other members of the committee are: George R. Nutter, George W. Coleman, March G. Bennett and George H. Ellis.

## CONSERVATORY LISTS MAJOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Nineteen students at the New England Conservatory of Music received major scholarships at the annual commencement exercises held in Jordan Hall yesterday. They were announced as follows:

Evans, Arthur, \$1,000; Elizabeth Schulz and Ruth A. Burnham, No. 2; Marjorie Nelson and Della Frances Furman, No. 3; Constance King and Anita Bancroft, No. 4; Natalie Lucia and Alma Collins, No. 5; Naomi Trombley and Beatrice, No. 6; Laurence, No. 7; William S. Self, Baerman, Rosita Escalante, Converse, No. 1; Mary Fishburn and Mary Hillbush, No. 2; Henry Clay and Caroline Eubanks, and No. 3; Morris Feldman and Edward D. Turner.

**Evening Features**

FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23  
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME  
WJAZ, Boston, Mass. (240 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra.  
4:30 p. m.—News.  
5 p. m.—The Day in Philadelphia.  
5:30 p. m.—Kiddies' Club.  
6:30 p. m.—Baseball scores.  
7:30 p. m.—Program by Eastman Theater Orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—News.  
9:30 p. m.—News.  
10:30 p. m.—News.  
11:30 p. m.—News.

**Thursday Morning**

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club.  
11:30 a. m.—Bible readings, the Rev. Frank G. Potter of Dorchester.  
12:30 p. m.—Whitaker, Marjorie Dore, accompanist; Marjorie Mills of the Boston Better Homes Bureau; the Lowell Trio; "Current Events"; Windfall Knowles; Jean Sargent.  
1:30 p. m.—News.  
2:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Club.  
3:30 p. m.—Jimmie Russo and his orchestra.  
4:30 p. m.—Baseball scores and baseball news.  
5:30 p. m.—Keith's Radio.  
6:30 p. m.—News and baseball scores.  
7:30 p. m.—Isabelle Rogers, contralto; Susan Rogers, accompanist.  
8:30 p. m.—The Big Brother's Night.  
9:30 p. m.—United States Army band from Washington, D. C.  
10:30 p. m.—Entertainers.  
11:30 p. m.—Saxophone octet.  
12:30 p. m.—The WEAF light orchestra.  
1:30 p. m.—Bill Harrison's radio reception report.

**Thursday Morning**

10:30 a. m.—Wendell Goldwater, pianist; Anne Bradford, soprano.  
11:30 a. m.—News.  
12:30 p. m.—Farmers' produce market report.  
1:30 p. m.—WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield.  
2:30 p. m.—Markets.  
3:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.  
4:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.  
5:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.  
6:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.  
7:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.  
8:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.  
9:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.  
10:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.  
11:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.  
12:30 p. m.—Continuation of July half hour.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)**

10:30 a. m.—Recital by Henry Hotz.  
11:30 a. m.—Klein, accompanist; Clarence Seaman and his orchestra.  
12:30 p. m.—Miller, piano; Marion Aronson, piano; M. M. Kikoloff, piano; Edith White, piano; M. M. Kikoloff, piano; Helen Travis, piano; Carl Zochens and Lou Hirsch, piano; Frank Cook, piano; Artie Bitton's Cheer-Up Club.  
1:30 p. m.—Matters Before the House, discussed by members of Congress.  
2:30 p. m.—The Merymaki Quartet.  
3:30 p. m.—Outdoor concert by the United States Army Band.  
4:30 p. m.—Stannard, leader, from the Sylvan Theater, Washington.  
5:30 p. m.—Tribute to the Weaf Light Opera Company, from New York City.  
6:30 p. m.—Dance music from the Southern Village Road Garden.  
7:30 p. m.—Clearwater, Fla. (264 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lucas, accompanist; Dicky Barnes, juvenile pianist.  
9:30 p. m.—KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)  
10:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Everglades Club Orchestra.  
11:30 p. m.—Baseball scores.  
12:30 p. m.—News and market period with reports, all important, from the Southern Village Road Garden.  
1:30 p. m.—Concert by Florence Jeanne Soprano, Christine Adler, pianist; Robert M. Owey, baritone; Mrs. J. Edgar Knott, contralto.  
2:30 p. m.—55-minute signals and weather forecast.

**WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)**

5:30 p. m.—Two-act recital by the Gospel Melodists, joint with Station WJAZ, Cleveland, O. (see Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Hotel Cleveland Orchestra, Friederich Janzen directing; baseball Jouglaire and Unknown Troubadour.  
7:30 p. m.—Talks.  
8:30 p. m.—Carroll's Dance Orchestra.  
9:30 p. m.—Public auditorium program.

**WJAZ, Boston, Mass. (240 Meters)**

4 p. m.—Dinner concert, 7-Program from the Boston City Club.  
5 p. m.—Dance program from New York City.  
6 p. m.—Dance program from New York City.  
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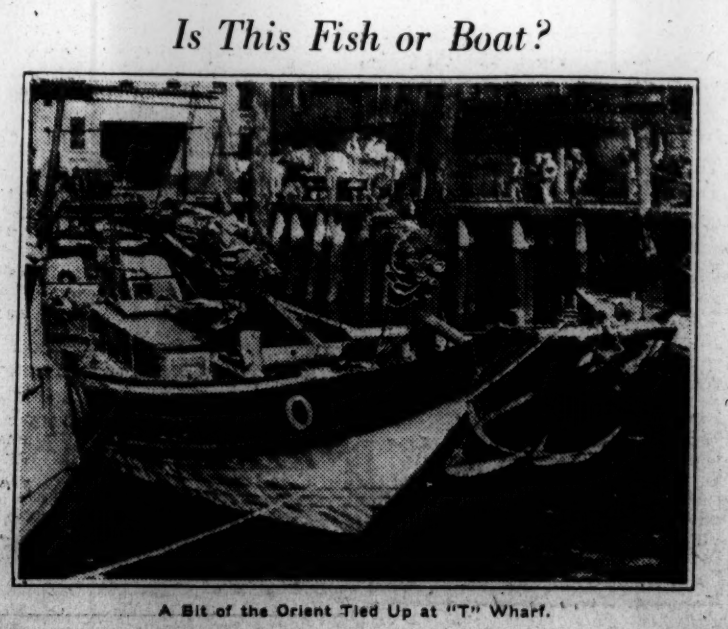
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12 p. m.—Dance program from New York City.



A Bit of the Orient Tied Up at "T" Wharf.



YALE AWARDS  
MANY DEGREESSecretary Mellon Is Among  
Those Who Are Honored  
by the University

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23 (Special)—Yale University concluded its two hundred and twenty-fifth commencement today when it conferred 879 degrees. Prof. William Lyon Phelps, public orator, presented the candidates and Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university, conferred the degrees.

Among those to receive honorary degrees were Lee de Forest, the inventor of the audion; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; and Samuel Williston, Boston lawyer and professor of law at Harvard.

Secretary Mellon was presented as "a shining example of illuminated and illuminating common sense," the orator adding: "His clear thinking based on solid wisdom, his sincerity, unselfishness and devotion to the public welfare already have guided him one of the outstanding cabinet officers in the 150 years of history of the United States."

In conferring the degree President Angell said: "In a time calling for extraordinary wisdom, courage and restraint, you have guided the financial destinies of your country past whirlpool and rapid down into the strong and smooth-running waters of universal public confidence."

It was announced that Robert Edmond Jones, who was not present at the exercises, was the winner of the Howland Memorial Prize which is annually awarded "in recognition of some achievement of marked distinction in the field of literature or the arts or the science of government." Mr. Jones, Harvard 1910, was the designer of the stage settings for "The Jest," "Richard III," "The Birthday of the Infanta," "Macbeth," "Redemption," and other notable productions.

Following are the honorary degrees:

Masters of Arts—Frank Leary Boyd, principal, Deerfield (Mass.) Academy since 1922; Charles Henry Forbes, master in Latin, Phillips Andover, since 1891; B. A. Brown 1890, Hon. M. A. 1915, Julian Wheeler Curtis, B. A. Yale 1879; President A. G. Spaulding & Brother, Inc., of Connecticut. State Board of Education since 1919; member American Henley Rowing Association since inception 25 years ago; Henry Robinson Luce, B. A. Yale 1920; co-founder of Time and president Time, Inc., weekly news magazine.

Doctors of Divinity—Robert Russell Wicks, pastor Second Congregational Church, Holyoke, Mass.; alumnus of Yale University and Union Theological Seminary, George Campbell Pidgeon, minister Bloor Street Church, Toronto.

Doctor of Music—Charles Martin Turney Loeffler, musician, composer; native of Mulhausen, Alsace; came to the United States in 1881, violinist.

Doctor of Letters—Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, playwright; native of New York City; studied at Princeton and Harvard.

Doctors of Science—Lee de Forest, Ph. B. Yale 1896, Ph. D. Yale 1899; inventor of audion; perfected basic invention in radio communication, Alphonse Raymond Dochez, assistant professor, Columbia University.

Doctor of Laws—William Wallace Atterbury, Ph. B. 1896; president Pennsylvania Railroad. Andrew William Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Max Mason, president of University of Chicago.

Franklin Robinson, B. A. 1885; lawyer, Hartford, Conn.; chairman State Park and Forest Commission; president Connecticut State Bar Association. Samuel Williston, lawyer, Boston; professor of law, Harvard; eminent legal scholar.

PEACE CONFERENCE  
STUDIES INDUSTRYEffects of Profit System Form  
Meeting Topic

CONCORD, Mass., June 23 (Special)—The morning and afternoon sessions of the Concord Conference for Peace Leadership today completed the first division of the week's program. "The Analysis of the Problem," Tomorrow various prominent speakers will direct the attention of the delegates to "Some Danger Spots of the World," and Friday, Saturday, and Sunday will be given over to study of "The Art and Science of Peace."

At this morning's meeting, Prof. O. B. Getis of Simmons College, look for his subject, "Is Class War Implied in the Profit System?" completing the cycle of study of present day hazards to peace. This was followed by a round table discussion of the proper attitude of anti-militarists toward class warfare, at which Miss Miriam Keeler, secretary of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, presided.

Tonight's meeting will be held at the Town Hall where it is expected a large audience will gather to hear the Rev. Harold E. B. Spaight, minister of King's Chapel, Boston, speak upon "Our Debt to Two Patriots: Thomas Jefferson and John Adams."

STUDENTS TO SKIP  
THE FRESHMAN YEAR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 23 (Special)—Thirty-five students in the Junior college course at Central High School have completed the work of the freshman year and will enter the sophomore class at various colleges next fall. It is nine years since the Junior college here was instituted and it is the only one in the State supported by public funds.

William C. Hill, principal, said today that he would be glad to see the work extended to cover the first two years of a college course. This would mean a pronounced departure from the policy of carrying on the work without adding to the regular teaching staff of the high school, which instructs in the Junior college as well as the high school classes.

Alpha Phi Delegates Visit  
Boston and Cambridge Points

Five Members Who Came Over the Road in Automobile From North Dakota Marvel at Beauties of Countryside and Atlantic Ocean

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 23 (Special)—Business sessions of the Alpha Phi Sorority, which is holding its biennial meeting at the New Ocean House here were continued today when the delegates, representing 46 states and Canada, assembled to continue discussion of matters affecting the organization.

Immediately after luncheon a large party left for a tour of historic points in Boston and Cambridge. It was announced that an extra business session will be held at the hotel this evening.

While a large party of delegates were visiting the historic shrines of Lexington and Concord yesterday afternoon, five members of Pi chapter, from North Dakota, who had motored the almost 2000 miles from their home in the northwest to the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay and had stopped on their way to Boston to view the ground "where once the embattled farmer stood," were visiting the House of Seven Gables at Salem and getting a thrill out of climbing the secret staircase around the huge chimney and seeing the little shop of Hespith Pyncheon, described by Hawthorne in his immortal tale.

Five Little "Pis" who left North Dakota June 10 in what they describe as "just the worst rainstorm," who, three miles on the way, brought up in a ditch, and who weathered two punctures for each of their first two days on the road, beside a blowout the second day for good measure, say that they have never for a moment failed to enjoy their trip.

The girls are Beatrice Moen, Phillips Carr, Gail Carr, Marie Smith and Margaret Libby, all of the University of North Dakota. Three of them drove and during the trip each took a turn as chauffeur. They came through Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, ferried across Lake Huron to Ontario, Canada, spent two days at Niagara, crossed New York State to Albany and came through the Berkshires to Boston, where they arrived Saturday afternoon.

On their return trip they plan to go by way of New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, Chicago, Indianapolis and back through Minnesota to North Dakota.

They have had, they say, a wonderful trip with no difficulties after the first two days. They found good roads, well marked, until they came to Boston, which they say "is awfully hard to find your way about in," and in the trip from Boston to Swampscott they said they were obliged to ask more questions than in all the rest of the trip east.

Not any of them had even seen the Atlantic and only one had seen the Pacific. In the garden of the House of Seven Gables they stood and exclaimed: "The Atlantic Ocean literally in your front yard!"

Old Town House In Marblehead where a Grand Army veteran showed them proudly about, they climbed to the attic to see the old peg-fastened timbers, and in the Lee Mansion and the King Hooper house they stood silent and impressed in the stately rooms that present so well the beauty and culture of the past.

But most of all they marveled at the beauty of the countryside and the ocean, and on their return to the hotel, although the weather was none too promising, they hurried off to bathe in the sea to test the temperature of the water and to prove to themselves that it was every bit as salty as they had been told it was.

Asked how North Dakota compared with Massachusetts, they somewhat regretfully admitted that North Dakota was "very flat" as to topography, but claimed that their sunsets were marvelous.

On their way east, they said, they had sent home daily bulletins saying that each place as they came to it was more beautiful than the one before, and when they came to the Berkshires in western Massachusetts they admitted to one another that the country was the most beautiful they had seen, but dared not send such a bulletin home because of prior extravagant bulletins and a feeling that their judgment would be questioned.

With the Pis from North Dakota on the Marblehead and Salem trip were two delegates from the Alpha Phi Sorority, Helen Hunt and Leona Okla. Helen had never before seen the sea, and the beauty of the white-capped water held them entranced.

ADVERTISING CLUBS OF WORLD  
DECIDE TO ADOPT NEW NAME

(Continued from Page 1)

addressing the community advertising session." In June, July and August, 20,769 automobiles registered at the publicity bureau's office in Portland, and using the American Automobile Association's figure of an average of 3 1/2 persons to a car, shows that over 60,000 people were served in that way. They represented every State in the Union and many foreign countries. Letters, keyed to the newspaper and magazine advertising, were received to the number of 15,221, all were properly answered, the tourist business brought Maine last year nearly \$100,000,000.

"Successes in states like California and Florida have quickened the interest in advertising communities nationally," said Don E. Mowry, general secretary of the Association of Commerce of Madison, Wis. "But caution must be exercised," he warned, "so that overlap is not of such a character as to kill the effect of what might otherwise have been an effective campaign."

A national community advertising campaign cannot be conducted as an independent undertaking, but must be considered as a part and

They could hardly believe that they could see "the end of it." They marveled, too, at the beauty of the gardens along the shore and continually exclaimed at the freshness of lawns and foliage. "Oh, we have grass in Oklahoma," said Miss Jacobson, "but it is not like this. It seems to me I have never seen grass so green."

Take Back Ship Model  
As intense as their love for the sea is their desire to take home to Oklahoma a ship model. "It will remind us of the Atlantic, though I doubt if we will ever forget it," they said, "and since we can't have the ocean in Oklahoma, a ship model on the mantel will help us to dream and will take us on many an imaginary trip."

Another interesting group at the convention was a party of six girls who motored down from Toronto, Can. They are Dorothy Page, Olive Scott, Kathleen Aggett, Edith Scott, sister to Olive, Cecil Cassells and Anne Harris. They, too, had never before seen the ocean, nor have they seen the mountains which they are planning to return through the White Mountains. They, too, "love the Berkshires," through which they came on their way to Boston, and the white farmhouses and clustering New England towns, with their white, shingled churches, they found delightful, they said. They explained that their houses in Toronto are of brick and stone, and the frame houses so incredibly white in the midst of green were a novelty to them.

They have, they said, seen so much more than they had come by train, and their crowning ambition for the trip is to bathe in the ocean. "We must be able to say when we return to Toronto that we have been swimming in the Atlantic," they explained. Last night the Alpha Chapter of Syracuse conducted the model initiation which admitted Maura Prosser of DePaul University, Gamma Chapter, to the Alpha Phi Fraternity.

What They  
are saying.

CROWN PRINCE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS: "Because of principle and lack of desire I never drink."

JOSEPH WEBER: "Jazz is a caricature of music. A caricature can be artistic, in so far as jazz is artistic it will survive."

VISCOUNT CHURCHILL: "Coal prices have got to come down; when this takes place prices generally will fall, exports will go up and, incidentally, employment will increase."

WILLIAM CAINE: "Asparagus is nearly all handle. This is not right."

DONALD A. ADAMS: "To give real service you must add something which cannot be bought or measured with money, and that is sincerity and integrity."

MERLE SMITH: "No matter what we build, let it have the setting nature intended it to have."

WALTER PARKER: "No man can sell America short without going broke."

GENERAL SERRANO: "For the Mexican Government has money, and instead of spending it in preparation for war, it is using it on roads and other civil improvements."

EARL OF BIRKENHEAD: "It is all to the good that men should go on talking, because, if nothing happens, it relieves the atmosphere."

DR. CHARLES H. FLINT: "The necessity of knowing and sympathizing with public opinion in order to win and mold it, so that it will be a better public opinion and being molded by it."

parcel of the efforts which are being put forth constantly by the community.

"National advertising must be the touch needed to quicken interest locally and compel attention and action at home to get certain things done. The response to such a national campaign may cause a local action that could not be obtained without national advertising."

"It would not necessarily follow that national advertising campaign would be an economic loss, but this angle or slant, and would emphasize the importance of considering all possible proper co-ordination."

Tonight the delegates will witness the great musical festival and patriotic pageant, "America," which will be held in the Municipal Stadium of the Seagull grounds. Preparations for this event have been going on for months. The pictorial feature will give the high lights of American history from a scene in the court of Isabella and Ferdinand down to the present time. It will be divided in four periods, consisting of a dozen tableaux depicting historical events, and will be supplemented by music from massed bands and a massed chorus of 5000 voices.

## Officers of 1926 Senior Class



Left to Right—Francis Snow, Secretary; Ruth Bass, President; Margaret Erikson, Vice-President, and Elizabeth Vens, Treasurer.

LOWELL 'FIN. COM.'  
NOT YET SELECTEDSpecial Session of Governor's  
Council Expected

Appointment of a finance commission for Lowell, which was authorized by this year's Legislature, must be made by next Tuesday, and as the Governor's Council failed to take action at its regular weekly meeting today, a special meeting is expected to be called.

The finance commission, to consist of three members, will administer the financial affairs of Lowell much as the Boston Finance Commission oversees the expenditures in Boston. Indictment of 11 city officials in Lowell last winter, charged with financial irregularities and fraud was one of the conditions which contributed to introduction of a bill establishing a finance commission, by Cornelius O'Neill, state representative from Lowell.

Lowell citizens will announce the commission, and the announcement of its personnel has been awaited with interest in Lowell and at the State House.

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE  
PROFFERS FISH HAVEN

PITTSBURG, Kan., June 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Izaak Walton League of Kansas, through its president, A. L. Scott, has offered to the State a 400-acre preserve to be used as a fish and game preserve. The league has made arrangements to purchase the land from a coal mining company.

The tract is located in Crawford County and is within four miles of Pittsburg. It contains many beautiful lakes and streams and is said to be one of the best places to be ideally suited as a bird haven.

ERNEST E. HOBSON  
NOMINATED JUDGE

Governor Fuller today nominated Ernest E. Hobson of Palmer for the associate judgeship of the Massachusetts District Court for Eastern Hampden County. The appointment is to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Judge David E. Dillon to the Superior Court. This nomination together with several less important appointments are before the Governor's Council for approval.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS  
CONCORD, N. H., June 23 (Special)—George H. Duncan of Jaffrey, minority leader of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, announced his candidacy for representation in Congress today, the Democratic primary. He will oppose the re-election of Edward H. Wason, senior member of the Congressional delegation from this State. Mr. Duncan is a prohibitionist and single taxer.

Memories of Harvard Yard  
Enriched by Class Night FeteHundreds of Gayly Colored Lanterns Laced Among  
Century-Old Elms Light Senior Festival

Hundreds of Harvard graduates and their guests, liberally expressing themselves as constantly more impressed with the exquisite dignity and beauty of the Harvard Yard, gathered last evening for the annual class-night fete, which the graduates were suffused in veils of emerald and ruby, topaz and sapphire light, sifting through the trees from hundreds of paper lanterns, and flaring upward through the mist of two great fountains erected either side of the landmarks set before University Hall.

By dusk the first of the fantastic lanterns were being lit. Custom orders that they shall never be set in place until the exercises attending class day exercises and the confetti battle shall have taken all visitors to the stadium, leaving the yard free for the practical ministrations of workmen.

As they worked there came waiving up from across the river the applause for witty address and mock-sombre prophecy and finally the shimmering applause which meant that the stadium was festooned in thousands of yards of colored paper ribbon and the multi-colored snowfalls of confetti, tossed from serried ranks of seats at seniors in the bowl, tossed back again by them at pretty girls and proud parents agile at exchanging harmless shots.

Glee Club Songs

By dark great clusters of dull orange globes gleamed together affixed to century-old elms and above the walks criss-crossing the Yard aisles of light were made by the intricate network of strings of lanterns, lacing together in a great gleaming cobweb of light all the trees in the Yard.

RADCLIFFE CONFERS DEGREES;  
GRINNELL PRESIDENT SPEAKS

(Continued from Page 1)

Elise May Burnham, A. B.; Mary Elizabeth Campbell, A. B.; Dorothy Clark, A. B.; Anastasia Bolger Connor, A. M.; Jane Revere Coolidge, A. B.

Ruth Emerson Cox, A. B.; Elsie Van Dyck DeWitt, A. B.; Katharine Prescott English, A. B.; Jean Christine Fraser, A. B.; Mary Crandon Gardner, A. B.; Edith Mary Garland, A. B.; Anna True Gilchrist, M. S.; Mary Elizabeth Gow, A. B.; Ruth Guppy, A. B.; Elizabeth Hart, A. M.; Lucy Maxwell Hodge, A. B.; Agnes Mary Hoovens, A. B.; Hilda Lyman Keeler, A. B.; Margaret Jager, A. B.; Miriam Keeler, A. B.; Persis McClenahan, A. B.; Nancy Harper McCreary, A. B.; Alberta Marx, A. B.; Dorothy Macomber Nelson, A. B.; Suzanne Orsland, A. B.; Eliza Jeannette Palache, A. B.; Helen Pearce, A. B.; Eleanor Poland, A. B.; Natalia Purcell, S. B.; Anna Maria Randall, A. B.; Constance Rogers, A. B.; Anna Elizabeth Roth, Ph.B.; Ozella Reedwell Row, A. B.; Hazel Huntington Ruggles, A. B.

Almea Lee Sears, A. B.; Esther Isabel Seaver, A. B.; Laura Huntington Smith, A. B.; Mary Elizabeth Steinmetz, A. B.; Roberta Teale Swartz, A. B.; Catherine Ruth Smith Swett, A. B.; Jessie M. Tatlock, A. B.; Muriel Isabel Thomas, A. B.; Judith Josephine Tucker, A. B.; Wilhelmina Free Tyler, A. B.; Evangeline Hawley Walker, A. B.; Marie Johanna Weiss, A. B.; Helen Dinsmore Westcott, A. B.; Irma Lenore Reed White, A. B.; Laura Louise Wood, A. B.; Harriet Currier Yerxa, A. B.

The business meeting of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association was held this afternoon. The annual alumnae dinner is to be given at the Hotel Somerset with Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal Church as the chief speaker. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe, also will speak.

The class of 1901 will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at this time with Mrs. John Calvin Sherer of Glendale, Calif., as its speaker. Mrs. John A. Baker of Westport, Conn., will speak for the class of 1916, on the occasion of its tenth anniversary. Dean Bernice V. Brown also will speak, and Miss Constance H. Hall, president of the alumnae association, will preside.

THIRD GRADE GIVES  
FIRST "DIPLOMAS"Theodore Parker School Honors  
Its "Senior" Class

Graduation exercises for third-grade pupils, with formal presentation of "diplomas" by the city of Boston, and a class cheer and song by the graduating class of 43, were held at the Theodore Parker School, Center and Church Streets, West Roxbury, late yesterday. The special exercises were presided over by the mothers of the graduating class, it being the first class to complete the first three grades of tuition in that school.

A. G. Smith, principal of the Longfellow School of Roslindale, under whose jurisdiction the Theodore Parker School functions, presented diplomas to the 43 graduates, while Robert Cottrell, of the "senior" class, presented to the school 48 small American flags for use of the pupils in various drills or exercises. A ring was presented to the teacher of the third grade.

The school was built to house a kindergarten and first three grades, thus relieving the load on the other schools of that vicinity. When pupils completed the third grade, they were to be assigned to the Longfellow School or some other nearby school. This was made possible by the completion of the Washington Irving School, Roslindale, which took all pupils above the sixth grade away from the Longfellow and some other schools.

HONORS ARE AWARDED  
TO OREGON GIRL SCOUTS

PORTLAND, Ore., June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Three hundred and sixteen badges, covering 23 subjects, were awarded to Portland Girl Scouts at the court of awards recently held here. Mrs. G. M. Woodley, Girl Scout Commissioner, invested 33 girls with their second-class badges. Mrs. G. M. Glines, member of the Board of Education of Portland, presented 39 scholarship badges.

Congratulations upon her accomplishment in scouting were contained in a letter from national headquarters to Lorna Raine of Headquarters Troop No. 1. The first home service badge to be earned by any Scout in Portland was awarded to Dorothy Billings, of Troop 19. This includes a record kept of 500 hours of service in the home.

MISSOURI LANDMARK  
IS COMMEMORATED

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 18 (Special Correspondence)—A marker has been placed on the site of the old Harris House, in Kansas City, Mo., famous for its hospitality, by the Elizabeth Benton chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The house was razed in 1922, after an unsuccessful attempt to raise funds to preserve it as a historical landmark.

In the old days before the Civil War silvered hitching posts stood in front of the Harris House, source of the concrete curbs abutting the parked motorcars of today. The site first held a log cabin hotel which Col. John Harris acquired in 1844. It sheltered much of the early history of Kansas City.

## LOWELL NORMAL GRADUATES 163

LOWELL, Mass., June 23—At the graduation exercises of the Lowell Normal School today diplomas were presented to a class of 163 seniors by Sarah L. Arnold of the advisory board of the State Department of Education. Clarence M. Wood, principal of the school, presided. Miss Arnold made the commencement address.

And there was nothing to do but wait until tomorrow, when the exercises in Seven Quadrangle will give to hundreds of Harvard students the final collegiate rewards of four years' work.

EDISON AIR LETTER  
READY FOR BOSTONInventor Prepares One for  
Initial Postal Trip

Opening of the Boston-New York link of the transcontinental network of airplane mail service, July 1, appeals particularly to Thomas A. Edison, who has prepared a letter to his New England representative, William H. Price Jr., for forwarding in the first lot of mail to be carried by airplane from New York to Boston, on July 1.

Mr. Price, with offices in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, says the letter, bearing the personal signature of Mr. Edison, is ready for the first lot of air mail, and that a carbon copy has already been received here.

Mr. Edison writes from his laboratory at Orange, N. J., in part: "This inaugurates a new era in dispatch written communications, in which our organization is vitally interested. It might be considered a flight of imagination, as frictionless transport delivers letters in one-third the usual time by a splendidly developed system of day and night flying across our great continent. I can see the time employed in dictating replies to letters in the business offices, becoming a more vital factor with this rapid transportation of the mails."

SCHOOL BUSINESS  
OFFICIALS ARE NAMED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 22 (P)—John B. Wynkoop, president of the National Association of School Business Officials, has been named today as the official representative of the country at large. The appointments include the following:

Charles L. Barr, St. Louis, Mo.; George F. Warratt, Minneapolis; Col. Henry B. Rose, Providence, R. I.; John T. Cate, Glendale, Calif.; W. Handman, Cincinnati; Joseph Miller, Jr., New York City; J. G. Ludman, Lincoln, Neb.; J. C. Church, Cambridge, Mass.; C. E. C. Dinson, Toronto, Canada; Charles A. Gadd, Detroit; George King, Salt Lake City; R. B. Hall, New Haven; Francis Pierce, Westfield, N. J.; Col. J. A. Page, Roanoke, Va.; S. S. Vandoren, Nashville, Tenn.; J. O. Adams, Dover, Del.; William Dick, Philadelphia; William Bruce, Milwaukee; Rita Knowles, Moline, Ill.; H. G. Perrine, Baltimore; James L. Ball, Denver; A. Boyer, Tampa, Fla.; Bert S. Van Slyke, Sioux Falls, S. D.; and Ruben D. Jones, Seattle, Wash.

CAMBRIDGE DISCUSSES  
STREET WIDENING PLAN

Proposals for the widening of two streets in Cambridge to relieve congestion in Central Square had a hearing last night by the Cambridge City Council at which more than 40 persons attended. The Cambridge Planning Board's proposals received the endorsement of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce. The first proposal was for the widening of Douglas Street from Massachusetts Avenue to Austin Street from 40 feet to 110 feet and that it be extended to the front close to the downtown business district here. Major Rufus W. Putnam, former United States engineer in Chicago, will depart July 10 from Montreal to make a survey of harbors and airports of Europe.

The Commercial Club of Chicago is sending Major Putnam on this mission. The club recently appropriated \$50,000 for a harbor survey, methods of loading and unloading, present and potential traffic, including source, destination, routes, classification and volume and port facilities will be analyzed. Major Putnam will land at Cherbourg, France. Thence he will proceed to Bordeaux, Marseilles, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Antwerp and Paris. There he will inspect an airport used by the London-Paris service and will go by airplane to London, after Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, he returns to Chicago.

LARZ ANDERSON'S  
GARDENS OPENED

The blooming gardens at Weld, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson in Brookline, was opened to the public today at 10 a. m., and will remain open throughout the evening. This afternoon the visitors were entertained by a band concert in the upper garden. Also in this garden there were booths where articles brought from the Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Exchange will be on sale.

The Larz Anderson estate is situated between Jamaica Plain and the Brookline Country Club and is bounded by Newton Street, Avon Street and Goddard Avenue, Brookline. The entrance gates are on Newton Street and Avon Street.

TRADE ENVOY TO MEET  
BOSTON'S EXPORTERS

Gardner Richardson, newly appointed commercial attaché to Greece, will be in Boston June 28 to July 3, for interviews with manufacturers, exporters and business houses interested. He is to sail for Athens within a few weeks and will be here to learn the ideas of merchants and the specific data that will be of the most value to them.

While in Boston, he will make his headquarters in the local office of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Customs House. Although he is intimately familiar with Greece from previous connections.

SOCIETY REPORTS 6523  
BIBLES CIRCULATED

CONCORD, N. H., June 23 (P)—A circulation of 6523 Bibles in this State this year was reported at the one hundred and fourteenth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Bible Society. A gift of \$1200 from the estate of the Rev. Edwin J. Alken will be added to the permanent fund of the society. John C. Thorne of this city was re-elected president.

## NAVAL CRAFT LEAVE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., June 23 (P)—The battleships Wyoming, New York and Utah—hoisted anchor yesterday after a three days' visit and departed for Charleston, S. C. The Wyoming, flagship of the fleet, was delayed an hour while her anchor, which had fouled, was hoisted by the naval tug Mohave.

## WILLIAMS MARKER FAYORED

WASHINGTON, June 23 (P)—A House resolution authorizing the appropriation of \$2500 for a marker in Providence, R. I., to commemorate the landing of Roger Williams was adopted by the Senate yesterday.

B. & M. TO ADD  
RESORT TRAINSSummer Schedules Improve  
Connections and Speed  
Up Several Runs

A further extension of the service rendered by several fast trains, the addition of new trains for improved travel to northern New England resorts, a further quickening of time on some runs, and new and more convenient connections at important junctions are provided in the summer timetables of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which were made public today. The new schedules are effective Monday, June 28. Parlor cars are being added to a number of trains.

The "Minute Man" will be speeded up eight minutes westbound, leaving the North Station at 3 p. m., as at present, and reaching Albany at 8:27 p. m. to provide connections for the 8:35 p. m. train for New York in addition to its through Chicago service. To effect an improved New Hampshire connection with the "Minute Man" westbound at Boston, the day White Mountain Express will leave Bretton Woods at 7:20 a. m., via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, and Lowell, reaching the North Station at 1:30 p. m.

Eastbound, the "Minute Man" service will be virtually extended through to Portland, Bangor and St. John, N. B., by a new connection with the "St. John train," which, leaving the North Station at 7:40 p. m., instead of 7 o'clock, will reach Portland at 10:30, Bangor at 3 a. m., and St. John at 11:05 a. m.

Faster Schedules  
The process of tying the crack Boston and Montreal trains more closely into New England's interstate service is being further advanced. The "Red Wing," night flyer via the Boston & Maine-Canadian Pacific route, leaving Boston at 10:15 p. m., will add stops at Manchester and Nashua.

The "Ambassador," crack day train over the Boston & Maine-Central Vermont road at 1:30 p. m., will provide an improved White Mountain service for summer travel from Boston through a connection at White River Junction with the White Mountain Day Express from New York, and will reach Bretton Woods half an hour faster than the regular service out of Boston.

Southbound, both the "Ambassador" and the "Red Wing" will be 15 minutes faster on the new schedules, and the "Alouette," day train between Boston and Montreal via the Boston & Maine-Canadian Pacific will be 20 minutes faster over the Boston & Maine's line between Boston and Woodville alone.

## New Northern Runs

The Flying Yankee between Boston and Portland will add a stop at Exeter, N. H., and the fast service of this crack train will be supplemented in each direction by the addition of trains to provide local service to and from important Maine resorts between Dover, N. H., and Portland.

The service to these Maine resorts will be further increased by three new trains each way, the eastbound trains leaving Kennebunk at 11:50 a. m., 3:45 p. m., and 4:45 p. m., and leaving Portland westbound at 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:35 p. m.

Westbound, to meet requests of these communities for an arrangement permitting a longer day in Boston, the 5:40 a. m. train will be re-scheduled to leave at



## RURAL EDITORS SEEK TO CLARIFY ISSUE ON LIQUOR

National Association Con-  
ducts Analysis for Use  
at Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, June 23.—A symposium on prohibition, with views from editors in nearly every state of the country, is to be conducted at the annual convention of the National Editorial Association, which will open June 30 in Los Angeles, Calif. "There has been so much biased propaganda in the newspapers during the past year on the subject of prohibition, that the opportunity afforded by the convention of the National Editorial Association to obtain first hand information from editors from nearly every state in the Union ought not to be neglected," wrote J. C. Brimblecom of Newton, Mass., in forwarding prohibition questionnaires to members of the association.

**Analyzing Replies for Report**  
He is now analyzing replies, and will present a report at the convention. Then the symposium will be open to discussion with five-minute addresses.

Mr. Brimblecom was assigned to this service by Frank O. Edgemoor of Geneva, Neb., president of the association. Asked to express his views on certain phases of the Eighteenth Amendment and the press of the Nation, particularly the country press, Mr. Edgemoor stated: "I have no personal knowledge of the attitude of rural publishers on prohibition except those who reside in the section of the country in which I reside, and as I meet them in the annual conventions of the National Editorial Association, in my own state the publishers are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, meaning the Constitutional Amendment and also the Enforcement Act."

"I think the rural press is dry for the same reason many metropolitan papers are wet. Their readers are dry and they are the same kind of people as their readers and have about the same opinions as those held by a majority of their readers."

**Association Consistently Dry**  
"For many years the National Editorial Association has annually adopted a resolution favoring the Eighteenth Amendment and demanding its enforcement. The publishers of my State place no sentiment in the straw votes thus far taken. Many of them advised their readers to have nothing to do with straw voting on this question."

The questionnaire analysis is expected to elicit opinions of editors as to the amount of public sentiment favoring strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, modification of the Volstead Act, repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, government control of liquor, and return to previous conditions.

It is expected also to reflect opinion as to what extent the Volstead Act is enforced in their districts, and whether these editors believe that their states co-operate with federal officials in enforcement of the Volstead Act.

One question asked was whether prohibition or enforcement will be a state political issue this year. Another inquires whether intoxication is more or less prevalent now than formerly. The summary is to classify replies according to agricultural, manufacturing, mining, oil or residential districts.

## 60,000 STUDENTS ATTEND EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS

By the Associated Press  
CHICAGO, June 23.—More than 60,000 students of Roman Catholic parochial high schools, academies and universities participated today in the higher education day services of the Eucharistic Congress. Tens of thousands of other persons made up the vast multitude of 200,000 worshippers, who crowded Soldiers' Field.

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Field to capacity for the fourth time in three days.  
The spectacle today brought to a close the colorful ceremonies and assemblages of the congress at the Stadium. On Thursday the final ceremonies will be held at Mundelein, north of Chicago.  
Cardinal Cernocki, Primate of Hungary, addressed the session in the Magyar tongue.

## GAS MEN UNITE FOR SOFT COAL

New Jersey Manufacturers  
Join New England in  
Low-Rates Plea

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23 (AP)—New Jersey gas manufacturers appeared before J. B. Campbell, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, here in conjunction with the movement initiated by the New England Governors' Fuel Commission to have made permanent the all-rail through route rates established for transportation of soft coal from the West Virginia fields during the recent strike.

These manufacturers say they have discovered they could use high volatile bituminous coal profitably under the so-called emergency rates, but had to suspend manufacture of water gas with those materials following the termination of the emergency rates.

Chester Grey, general manager of the Atlantic City Gas Company, representing the C. H. Geist Company, which serves in all about 65,000 customers, 30,000 of whom are in this city, testified that use of gas for household heating purposes was on the increase.

He declared installation of gas fired central heating plants in homes calls for an increased production of the fuel and that it is important that New Jersey manufacturing plants be placed in touch with the West Virginia mine field.

However, it would be impossible to use that coal profitably under the rates for all-rail transportation effective since suspension of emergency rates on April 30. The Geist Company plants, he said, want to use the high volatile coal from West Virginia, preferring it to that of Pennsylvania, because it is more efficient.

L. E. de Keene, Long Branch, manager of a gas company serving 20,000, said his company used 20,000 tons a year, and found West Virginia coal preferable to other fields' coal, and wanted to buy in that market. Cost at the mine, also a big factor, the coal being cheaper. In fact, he said, his concern can buy coal at the mines, absorb the difference of \$1.10 a ton and still make a profit on manufacturing. He too testified that gas for heating is increasing in popularity.

Practically every consumer uses gas for heating, even though they may not have a central plant. On cold days, the production at the plant is increased from 25 to 30 per cent. W. L. Day, Boston Chamber of Commerce, was questioned on his knowledge of the most direct routes from the West Virginia coal to New England as set forth in his exhibit. He declared he got his figures from official sources. Pressed for a statement, he declared firm conviction that if the rates were reasonable, low volatile semi-bituminous coal would eventually supplant the use of anthracite for domestic purposes.

**FUTURE-TRADING CONTROL BILL**  
WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Future-trading in cotton seed oil and other cotton seed products would be regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner as future-trading in cotton under a bill introduced by Earle B. Mayfield (D.), Senator from Texas. The measure provides that future sales may be conducted only on designated "contract exchanges."

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## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE FINANCES STUDIED BY SENATE INQUIRERS

National Organization Spent \$367,281 in 1925, Report  
Shows—Attention Turned to "Bread and Butter"  
Speeches by Allegheny County Commissioner

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, June 23.—In the years 1920 to 1925, inclusive, the national organization of the Anti-Saloon League of America collected \$3,434,620, and expended \$3,432,761. These sums do not include the income and disbursements of the 48 state organizations, nor the outlay of numerous campaign committees. The financial transactions of the Pennsylvania State Anti-Saloon League for the same period were, receipts \$842,278, disbursements \$852,541.

These figures were given the Senate campaign fund investigating committee by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the league, when recalled to the witness stand by from J. P. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman. The witness was directed to secure for the committee the reports of all the state organizations. Mr. Wheeler estimated the cost of the past 30 years' work of the league's numerous branches and organizations to have been approximately \$35,000,000.

**Mr. Wheeler's Testimony**  
"Did you write a series of articles that appeared in the New York Times?" Mr. Reed questioned. "I furnished the data for them. Some things were deleted, I think as printed they were substantially correct."

"In a speech in St. Louis, in 1923, did you state that the drys had invested \$35,000,000 in prohibition?" "I don't recall exactly, but I might have made the statement, as it is about correct. The drys have spent about that sum in the 30 years of their educational work and efforts."

"In one of the Times articles you said that under the terrific pace of the campaign your expenses increased to \$2,500,000 a year. During what years was that expense maintained?" "During the height of the campaign, just before the amendment was adopted. That was by all the state organizations as well as the national organization. I would say from 1917 to 1920. I can't say exactly. I would have to refer to our records."

**Receipts and Expenditures**  
"Your report on receipts and expenditures of the national organization since 1920 shows the following:"

Year	Receipts	Disbursements
1920	\$848,174	\$848,965
1921	647,519	648,429
1922	560,240	555,648
1923	568,158	563,419
1924	498,209	444,389
1925	270,220	267,281
Totals	\$3,434,620	\$3,432,761

\*Of which salaries were \$355,950.

"Were these sums contributed by the state organizations?" "Yes, and those who contributed directly to the national league."

"Do the sums include all the money collected by the state organizations or did they collect other funds?" "Yes, they collected their own funds. These figures only include their apportionments to the national organization."

"So if we wanted to get all the money paid into the Anti-Saloon League, state and national organizations, we would have to get the returns of all the states?" "Yes."

"Is there extant a record showing these state collections?" "Yes, I have a report of Pennsylvania."

**"A Popular Error"**  
"Let me correct here a popular error—we are not only investigating Pennsylvania. We are probing all campaign expenditures."

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said they couldn't get a chance to inspect the returns. That is absolutely not so; the returns were open to inspection. There was a discovery of irregularity in only one box. No ballots were found in it, so we made a memorandum in that effect and suggested that it be taken up by the court."

"How many votes should have been in the box?" Mr. Reed asked. "Only about 150. We looked in the box because there had been some kind of a complaint about it."

"Have you done anything since to find out why the ballots were missing?" "No."

**Denies Being a Politician**  
Mr. Armstrong denied being a politician, claiming that he was a "sort of political adviser." He related that he had been for James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, for Governor, but had turned to John S. Fisher, the successful nominee, when he became the Mellon candidate.

"You took Mr. W. L. Mellon's suggestion and supported Fisher?" Mr. Reed asked. "Just why Mr. Mellon doing all this? He had no official position then in the party organization."

"No, but the Mellon interests are large in Pennsylvania and the business men want a man for Governor who is not a mere politician, but understands the business conditions of the State."

The witness related that he has held public offices of various kinds for 30 years, only one of which was an appointive office. He said he had always been "an organization man."

**BYRD GREETING  
IS MOST HAPPY**  
(Continued from Page 1)

expeditions, therefore, he considered to have proved failures? Has all this money been wasted? And the human effort—has all this been expended without purpose?

In many respects the answers to these questions are not immediately apparent. That some real value will accrue from these expeditions is certain, even if it may seem somewhat belated.

There has been some talk in times past regarding the possibility of air lanes being laid across the Arctic regions for the carrying on of express transportation business between opposite hemispheres of the earth. It will be remembered that it was arguments along this line, among others, which almost sent the airship Shenandoah to the North Pole in 1924. Supporters of that project held that such a flight of the naval dirigible would almost immediately usher in polar transportation by air as a regular system.

Yet the following year staged the complete failure of the Amundsen Expedition by air to the North Pole, using seaplanes. Some saw in this failure a justification of the arguments which prevailed the previous year, and kept the Shenandoah in her hangar at Lakhurst, rather than let her venture into the unknown areas of the North. But what of all these arguments, when, in this year two expeditions, one employing heavier-than-air and another lighter-than-air machines, have both successfully reached the top of the world with comparatively little hardship?

**Shenandoah Might Have Succeeded.**  
The real answer is probably that the Shenandoah actually could have carried out the Arctic flight successfully, just as the Norge has done, but the former was not given the chance.

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chance, and that Commander Byrd's airplane expedition had considerably better luck in the matter of weather conditions than did Amundsen's expedition of 1925. It may, therefore, be reasonably assumed that flight in the polar regions is feasible, either with airplanes or with dirigibles, and, therefore, that it is only a matter of time before regular airlines will be operating between Europe or Asia and the United States by the shortest, and, therefore, quickest route, namely, over the top.

It needed these recent Arctic flights to demonstrate that such was possible and to make the way ahead clear. In many respects all that seems now necessary is to arouse sufficient demand and to provide ample capital for a trans-polar service by air that could be put into operation at once.

What, then, is likely to be the eventual outcome in the direction of transportation as far as demand is concerned, this will always be existent where there is a lack of economic balance between the countries of the world. Such a condition of poor economic balance exists between the United States and Asia, particularly China, since the developed wealth of the United States is far and away greater than that of Asia, while the population of the latter continent is such that it has a very definite need of the financial and industrial product of this country.

Here, therefore, is a definite demand for transportation of the most perfect nature for only by quick communication can these two parts of the world be brought closer together. Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that the quickest route between London and San Francisco is via the north polar regions and business between these two important centers is growing rapidly every year.

**Conditions for Development**  
So it will be seen that, in many respects conditions are at this very time present which would make a certain demand for transpolar travel and this demand is growing so rapidly that within 10 years it is reasonable to expect it to be urgent. And it is just here that the real significance of the recent polar flights is apparent.

Commander Byrd flew to the North Pole and experienced no undue difficulties, his most serious problem being with the skis with which the airplane was to take off and land upon the ice. This problem he admitted he has not solved, and without doubt, further experimentation will be carried out without much delay. During the actual flight the weather was excellent and, owing to the continued visibility of the sun, Commander Byrd was able to fly a direct course to the Pole and back again with the aid of his sun compass, without which he has said the flight would not have been possible.

But Commander Byrd has added

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that, now that the flight has once been made and that he is in possession of a complete set of magnetic compass variations, it would be possible to repeat the journey to the North Pole and back by air without the aid of the sun compass. So that it is reasonable to assume that over any definite Arctic route, once the compass variations had been accurately plotted, flights could be made regardless of whether the weather was clear, especially with the aid of radio communication which would enable continual reception of reports of conditions ahead, just as ships at sea are accustomed to doing daily.

Taking the case of the airship flight of the Amundsen-Ellsworth expedition and endeavoring to find the lessons to be learned therefrom, the proposition is just as encouraging. The Norge flew in excellent weather as far as the Pole, but as the airship proceeded down the Alaskan side of the polar region the weather became steadily worse.

Nevertheless, not once until Point Barrow was sighted did the ship leave its set course. This was due to the fact that the ship's charts had been very accurately constructed and the radio, except when it was put out of action due to ice collecting upon the aerial, functioned satisfactorily and enabled the necessary weather reports to be obtained until within 200 or 300 miles of Point Barrow.

**Radio Difficulties Overcome**  
Those difficulties which presented themselves with regard to the radio only call for a matter of time before they will be overcome, and, in fact, there are reports that the solutions have already been put forward.

With the only other serious trouble met on the Norge was that caused by ice collecting on the envelope and being broken off and being flung back against the side of the ship by the propellers.

Several immediate solutions present themselves here. In the first place it must be remembered that the Norge is an airship of the semi-rigid class. That is to say, its only framework consists of the metallic keel, while the hull of the ship itself is maintained distended solely by the pressure of the gas inside the balloons. Consequently, any strengthening of the hull would be practically impossible, whereas, in the case of an airship of the class of the Los Angeles, known as a rigid airship, it would be possible to strengthen the parts of the hull immediately over the propellers with metal sheet.

Furthermore, there is the all-metal airship, one of which type is soon to be built for the navy by the Air-

craft Development Corporation, in which the entire hull is of metal plates, extremely light, but possessing the strength of steel, the material being duralumin.

Before any development can be rendered possible upon a permanent scale, it must first be accomplished experimentally. The recent flights to the North Pole must be looked upon as very striking successes.

Seldom have pioneer undertakings been marked with so few thrilling incidents and hairbreadth escapes. Yet the Josephine Ford, Commander Byrd's machine, carried a reasonable load of supplies to the pole and back again and the Norge remained in the air many hours longer than she was originally called upon to do and still had fuel left. She was a small airship, and all these facts only tend to add further proof to the immediate possibility of air transportation upon a regular basis over the Arctic regions.

**PAN-AMERICAN COURT FAVORED**  
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 23 (AP)—The Constitutional Congress has voted favorably upon a motion for a league or union of the countries of the New World and for arbitration as a means for obtaining permanent peace. Another resolution expressed the hope that a society of American nations and an inter-American court could be established soon.

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## MEXICAN VIEWS TO BE TOLD AT CHICAGO SCHOOL

Harris Institute Will Hear  
Eminent Latin-Americans  
on Country's Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, June 23.—To help Americans understand the Mexican point of view, three distinguished citizens of Mexico and a leading American writer on Mexican history have accepted invitations to deliver lectures for the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation here June 29 to July 16.

The third annual session of the institute, to be held at the University of Chicago, is intended to give the American public a thorough background of the Mexican situation, which directly and indirectly will throw light upon present controversial questions, said Quincy Wright, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, in charge of arrangements.

The speakers are Moises Saenz, sub-secretary of the Department of Education of Mexico; Manuel Gamio, former director of the Bureau of Anthropology of Mexico; Jose Vasconcelos, former Secretary of Education, and a leader of Latin-American thought, and Herbert I. Priestley, professor of history at the University of California.

Prof. Priestley now in Mexico  
Professor Priestley is now traveling in Mexico, under the auspices of the Harris Foundation, preparatory to addressing the institute. He is probably the best known American historian of the neighbor republic, Professor Wright said. Senor Vasconcelos was described as "perhaps the best known Mexican in the Latin-American world." Author of a number of books, he is regarded as a leader in Latin-American culture.

The subject announced for his public lecture here is "Mexican Civilization as Compared With That of the United States and Other Latin-American Countries."

Senor Gamio, one of the most eminent natural scientists of his country, is to speak on the racial problem of Mexico as it is being handled by his Government.

"This is extremely important because of the large Indian population whose condition the Government is trying to improve," Professor Wright commented.

Senor Saenz is expected to contribute important knowledge of Mexico's educational problems and program, the Chicago professor stated, saying further:

"The educational system is one of the most important concerns of the present Government, which aims to increase literacy, now extremely low. Senor Saenz is a member of the Government and a brother of the Mexican Foreign Minister. A graduate of Columbia University, Senor Saenz is in a position to understand the United States, although he has lived most of his life."

To Give Mexican Viewpoint  
These four men are eminently qualified to give the historical, social and economic background of Mexico, Professor Wright declared. In view of what he called "the United States' inadequate knowledge of the Mexican point of view," the present institute should be helpful, as it aims to explain their Government's actions, he said. That this explanation will have its beneficial influence in the field of practical politics is indicated by the fact that several members of the United States Congress and representatives of different departments of the Federal Government have sent word that they intend to take part in the round-table discussions.

The present Mexican-American situation is one which merits study, Mr. Wright declared, saying:

"Since the adoption of the Constitution of 1917, the Mexican Government has been trying to nationalize the sub-surface mineral resources. Diplomatic correspondence carried on between the two countries, since last January, most of which has been published, shows a wide difference of opinion on the propriety of the Mexican policy. Mexico regards her policy as necessary for the maintenance of her national progress."

American Policy  
"The United States considers American policy necessary for the protection of vested rights of American property holders in Mexico. It seems probable that the ultimate solution will be submission to arbitration of any cases where American rights are encroached upon. There is a precedent for such arbitration in the conventions made in 1923, when all ex-

isting claims were submitted to arbitration."

The study of Mexico is also of world interest at the present time, Professor Wright pointed out, because it is a type of country found in many parts of the world where literacy is low, economic development slight and insurrection frequent. It is similar to Morocco and Syria, he said adding:

"If the United States can show how to develop such areas educationally, socially, and economically, and at the same time preserve that country's independence, it will set an excellent example for European countries which are watching American policy in Central America."

TOWARD the close of a warm day, the Canadian Pacific Railroad train winding its way to the Canadian west, came to a stop at a small northern town. A commercial traveler got on, and found a seat in the day coach.

His attention was soon attracted by the plaintive cry of a baby. Looking across the aisle, he noticed a young mother with a small child, and all their baggage crowded into one seat. As the child continued to cry, a lady passenger whispered: "That is the way it has been all day from Montreal; no rest for either, and I understand she came through from Boston last night, and is going to join her husband in the West."

The traveler got up and found two seats, which he asked the two people in front of the mother to occupy. After adjusting the extra seat to give the needed room, he reached down, took the child in his arms, and lovingly commenced walking up and down the aisle, receiving many approving nods and smiles from the passengers.

Soon the crying stopped, and the little one dropped gently asleep. In the meantime the mother prepared a cool little bed on the other seat.

As the train drew near the next town, the conductor came through the car, and noting the improvement in the situation, stepped up to the veteran of the road and said: "Sir, I am sure you have a very hearty vote of thanks from the occupants of this car; it looks as though we should have a quiet night."

As the train came to a stop the traveler gathered his grips, glanced back and received his vote of thanks; mother asleep on one seat, baby asleep on the other.

Special Correspondence  
NEWTON, Kan., June 23.—The custom of one of the pastors of the city to give at each Sunday morning service a brief sermonette to the children present. Some time ago the Mayor of the city issued a call for a general clean-up of the city streets and alleys. In order to check the interest of the children in this matter, the pastor framed his address that week with the attention of the children. He specially drew the attention of the children to the necessity of picking up broken glass or nails lying on the streets.

Toward the end of the week a school-teacher told the pastor she would like to have him come and visit her class, which was made up entirely of Mexican children. On the desk the teacher had a large box filled with nails of all sizes. Then the teacher told the story. Having heard the sermonette on Sunday, she had repeated it to the Mexican children as a lesson in civic pride. It had touched a responsive chord in their hearts and they had scoured the city to pick up nails, thus doing their bit in bringing about the cleanliness of the city.

BRANCH BANK BILL DELAYED  
WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The conference report on the McFadden Branch Banking Bill has been rejected by the House on a point of order. The measure must go back to conference, and the House will decide what instructions, if any, it will give its conferees.

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## KANSAS YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS PAROLED TO "BIG BROTHERS"

Civic Club Members Help Eliminate System of Virtual  
Peonage by Being Friends, Not Users, of Boys—  
"Big Sisters" for Girls Also Suggested

TOPEKA, Kan., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—Civic club members in this State, acting as "Big Brothers" to youths released on parole from the several state correctional institutions, are fast eliminating a system of virtual peonage in which such youths formerly found themselves. This is the declaration of Judge A. S. Foulks, pardon clerk to Ben S. Paulsen, Governor of Kansas.

The system of making the Big Brothers official representatives of the State was adopted a little more than a year ago by Judge William E. Hutchinson, who resigned in favor of Judge Foulks four months ago. His work is being enthusiastically continued by the Rotarians, Lions, Kiwanians and chambers of commerce of 133 towns and cities of the State.

On recommendations of the special Big Brother committees of these organizations, nearly 300 youths have been paroled from the correctional institutions of the State to men approved by Judge Foulks and Judge Hutchinson and appointed by Judge Foulks. Formerly in many cases men applied for and received appointments as guardians of the paroled youths and then commercially exploited their charges.

"Boys who are released from the correctional schools want to have an even chance with other boys their age," said Judge Foulks. "Many instances were brought to the attention of the Governor's office of where the guardians of the boys were paying them the smallest possible wage, working them beyond their strength and keeping them practically as prisoners—with the assistance of the state laws, which made 'breaking parole' if the boys left their guardians to get away from such unjust treatment."

Fair Play for Boy  
Judge Foulks, until his appointment as pardon clerk, was district judge at Ness City, and there gained a reputation for his gentle and wise treatment of boys and men who came under his jurisdiction. He refused to declare a parole violated until a complete examination of each case was held.

"One time," he said, "the parole of a young boy was asked to be revoked by the county attorney, and the demand was made of me that I recommend the young fellow to the correctional institute from which he had only recently been released. The crime for which his freedom was to be again taken away was that of fighting and disturbing the peace."

"I found he had come upon a card game in which a sharper was cheating a group of young fellows. The paroled youth, knowing the trick, protested and informed the players of what was being done. He was then set upon by the sharper. Of course I did not revoke the parole."

When a youth is about to be released from one of the state schools, the pardoning department of Governor Paulsen's office informs the civic club nearest the home of the boy and asks that a big brother be named from that club. When the committee of the club sends in a recommendation, the boy is paroled to that member, who either hires him or, better still, sees that he gets a good job.

Seek Labor Support  
The big brother's duty does not end there. He makes himself a pal of the boy, sees to it that he is well situated, that he makes friends and that he has an equal opportunity with the other boys. No attempt is

made to parade the boy's afflictions. The club members are introduced to the boy by his big brother, but always privately and unostentatiously. There is a strict rule against taking the boys before the membership of the club at a meeting so the young fellows will be made conscious of their standing.

"The state correctional schools are primarily places where boys are punished for their acts," said Judge Foulks. "By severe punishment alone, can they be made to see the seriousness of their wrongdoing. However after they are punished, the state has no right to turn them out into an antagonistic world to shift for themselves as best they may. The state must see to it that the boys have a fair show to become good citizens and this big brother method is the best way of making good citizens of them by treating them as good citizens."

To date the big brothers and the state pardon board have had very little co-operation from organized labor organizations with an idea of making labor-union members at least become "big cousins" to the boys who want a new opportunity.

Public Good Will Needed  
Labor unions, especially in the big cities are well organized and have men who are employed to watch the personnel of the factory workers. Often some of the best work in cities by the big brothers has been up to workers complaining to their employers that they do not want to work with men who have been convicted of crimes. An effort to overcome this attitude is the next step of the big brother movement.

So far, also, no effort has been made to extend the protection of good citizens to girls released from correctional schools, but Judge Foulks is now considering taking the matter up with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, so that Big Sisters can look after the girls who need friendship and encouragement even more than boys.

It is not the lack of big heartedness and sympathy by club members and the persons who know, that must be combated, the judge declares, but the narrowness and selfishness of the public. It is against such treatment the big brother movement is working.

HAGUE TO BEGIN  
ACADEMY TERM  
School of Law at Palace of  
Peace Will Open Doors  
on July 5

THE HAGUE, June 3 (Special Correspondence)—The fourth year of the Academy of International Law, at The Hague, established with the cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will commence on July 5 in the Palace of Peace. The first course of lectures will be concluded on July 31; the second course will start Aug. 2 and end Aug. 28. The lectures, which are free, are delivered in French. The secretary of the Administrative Council of the Academy, Palace of Peace, The Hague, Holland, is ready to receive applications for the coming courses.

Among the learned jurists who will

appear before the academy's students may be mentioned Sir Cecil Hurst of the British Foreign Office, A. Pearce Higgins, Whewell professor of international law at the University of Cambridge, England; Dr. Simons, president of the German Reichsgericht; Prof. Jules Basdevant of the Paris University; Dr. Henri Krabbe, professor at the Leiden University, and others.

The report, recently published by the curatorium of the academy, shows that this body is highly satisfied with the results attained in 1925. One hundred and fifty-six lectures were given, comprising 24 subjects, at which 24 professors and experts extended their collaboration. The number of students amounted to 379; 35 of these were women, belonging to 35 nationalities, including Europeans, Americans, Asiatics and one African. Sixty-five per cent of the students occupied a social position, either as doctors of law or barristers, or as officers of the army and navy, diplomats, members of the consular service, etc. This proves that the academy is not in substitution of an ordinary law college or university, but is "the center of the higher study of international law," as its statutes express it, extending courses to those who have already completed their university education.

For the coming summer session the curatorium is organizing some practical work in regard to international law, especially affecting diplomatic practice, and explaining the existing treaties and diplomatic documents.

The lectures given in 1923 and 1924 have recently been published in five volumes. This procedure will be carried out each year and an ever-increasing digest on international law in its most varied aspects will thus gradually be built up.

## MANDATORIES AGREE ON SYRIA

Minor Points in the Anglo-French Convention to Be Governed by Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 7.—The text has just become available of a series of agreements between Syria and Palestine, which are among the fruits of the recent conference in Jerusalem between M. de Jouvenel and Lord Plumer, the representatives of the two mandatory powers. These agreements are designed to round off the results of the Anglo-French convention of 1920, which rectified the Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916.

The revised frontier was worked out in detail in 1922. It was confirmed by an Anglo-French exchange of notes in 1923, and in April, 1924, the ceded territory, which included a number of villages in the valley of the Upper Jordan, was formally taken over by the Palestine Government. It was found, however, that a number of minor points still remained to be disposed of, and it is with these that the agreements now concluded are intended to deal.

The first and most important is described as a "bon voles agreement" to regulate certain administrative matters in connection with the frontier. It provides for the free passage of the inhabitants and the police of both countries along tracks or roads forming the boundary between them. It also provides that these tracks and roads may, in case of need, be used by the two governments for the movement of troops. There is to be close co-operation between the local authorities on both sides of the border in all matters concerning public security, and provision is made for the right of pursuit across the frontier of fugitives from justice who have been detected in flagrant delicto.

The agreement safeguards the position of inhabitants of either country who reside on one side of the border, but have grazing or watering rights on the other, and it provides the customary rights of frontier villages in their communal lands. Where a farm is divided by the frontier, taxes are to be collected by the Government in whose territory the farm buildings are situated and the proceeds are to be subsequently divided between Palestine and Syria on an equitable basis. Disputes as to the interpretation of the agreement are to be settled by negotiation between the British and French High Commissioners or, failing this, by reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Two supplementary agreements are appended. Of these, one deals with certain technical questions relating to the distribution of the proceeds of the fund.

By unwilling to use the money personally, Mr. Fuller used it to set up a trust fund for the betterment of Negroes in Fayetteville. Under the terms prescribed by Mr. Fuller, trustees of the fund will pay out the interest each December and it will be within the discretion of the trustees to see for what purposes the money shall be used, but it must be applied to Negro betterment in some form.

PROVIDES FUND  
TO AID NEGROES  
RALEIGH, N. C., June 18 (Special Correspondence)—Negroes of Fayetteville, N. C., will share in a unique trust fund of \$5000, set up by W. W. Fuller of Blair Cliff Manor, New York. The sum represents the value of property bequeathed to Mr. Fuller, a former resident of North Carolina, by James McAllister, a Negro baggage man, whose wife was a servant in the Fuller home at Fayetteville before the Civil War and who grew up in the community with him. The property was bequeathed as a token of the friendship between the two and the esteem in which the Negro held his white friend.

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## Every Home in Japan Cultivates Garden

Patch Two Feet Square May  
Contain a Complete Landscape in Miniature

TOKYO, June 4 (Special Correspondence)—There is scarce a house in all Japan that does not possess its garden. Many a home has not more than two square feet of ground, but in that small compass there will be found growing tiny dwarfed trees, a curiously shaped rock or two in proportion to them, and perhaps a lake a few inches across. The whole is a unit, and so perfectly done that the tiny dimensions fade from the mind as one gazes at it, and it seems that the dusty city has been left behind and the wide countryside entered.

In the house that does not possess even so small a bit of soil a garden will still be found. In such a home it is contained in a pot of rough earthenware, usually quite flat and rectangular in shape. The proportions are even smaller, but the scene is all there and the same impression of the majesty of Nature is obtained. The home of the rich man has its garden, too, but his garden covers many acres. It is more magnificent and diversified, but it is not one whit more satisfying to the aesthetic senses than is the diminutive garden of his workman neighbor.

The Japanese house is simple; the Japanese garden is simple, too, but it is elaborately simple, if that phrase be permitted. "One should spend at least as much on the garden as on the house," runs a Japanese saying, and it is a saying that is lived up to. The garden, more than the house, gives pleasure to the Japanese.

CURB MARKET SEAT \$32.000  
NEW YORK, June 23.—New York Curb membership of Jack Alexander has been sold to Leonard Rothschild for \$32,000, an increase of \$1000 over the previous sale.

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## Santa Barbara Uses Earthquake to Advantage in City Planning

Distinctive Building Program Gets Fresh Impetus From Shocks Which Leveled Unsightly Structures—Compulsion Is Found Unnecessary

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., June 21 (Staff Correspondence)—At the end of a full year of unusual opportunity for the building of a city beautiful, residents of Santa Barbara are reviewing with satisfaction the transformation which has been wrought in the business district of their city.

On June 23, 1925, a series of severe earthquake shocks reduced the city's central district largely to ruins. Today not only is there little trace of the damage remaining, but a new and more beautiful city, with a unified architectural scheme and better building construction, has taken the place of the buildings that previously stood here.

This improvement of Santa Barbara has not resulted wholly from the earthquake. A systematic plan of steady betterment was well under way before the quake occurred. But that event hastened architectural progress as nothing else could have done.

**Blessing in Disguise**  
There is a growing sentiment among citizens that the earthquake was a far greater blessing than calamity. With a relatively small property loss, the city was freed of virtually all its architecturally obsolete and badly constructed business buildings. At the same time, residences were spared destruction in nearly all instances. So, while in itself far from a desirable method of progress, the earthquake actually opened the way to progress by the city as a whole, which the passing of many years could only have approximated, and this aspect of the situation, it is becoming realized, dwarfs individual losses and inconveniences.

The real beginning of transformed Santa Barbara occurred several years ago, when it became generally recognized that the indiscriminate copying of architectural styles from other parts of the country where climatic conditions were different was an unwise procedure. In ignoring the architectural traditions of southern California residents were overlooking a potentially great asset, especially in view of the fact that Santa Barbara is notably a resort or tourist city.

**First Tangible Results**  
The first tangible results of this realization appeared in the construction of the De La Guerra Studios, designed by the late Osborne Craig, which added to one of the old Spanish houses of the city, formed the now famous "Little Street in Spain."

The first unit of these studios was completed in May, 1923, the remaining work reaching a close the following year. Other improvements along the same line were made in construction of the present plant of the Santa Barbara Daily News, the Western Union Telegraph Building, the University Club, the Little Town Club, the Santa Fe Railroad's offices, and a long sequence of notable contributions to the community mosaic.

With these visible proofs of how attractive the city could be made, the movement for a unified architectural scheme suitable to the climate and tradition of southern California began to receive considerable popular support. Unsightly telephone poles were removed in many places, to be replaced by conduit lines; the backs of down-town buildings were made more attractive, and shambling neighborhoods near the center of the city were modernized by new and splendid buildings of the Spanish colonial type, among them the City Hall and police headquarters.

In the midst of this forward movement the earthquake came as a final demonstration of the wisdom of the plan. It proved that the new type of buildings, without earthquake shocks, and that in virtually every case the failure of other buildings was due to lack of integrity in construction methods, the use of poor material and other preventable causes. Many of the new Spanish type buildings came through the shocks with scarcely a crack to mark the experience.

**Gained Without Compulsion**  
The fact that the unified architectural plan was actually realized after the earthquake without legislative or other compulsion, is generally

attributed to two factors: the remarkable community of desires and actions which followed the earthquake and the efforts of the Architectural Board of Review.

This board, composed of three architects and two laymen, was without mandatory powers, but was permitted to pass upon all plans submitted for new buildings before a building permit was granted by the city government. Viewing the city as a unified picture into which each new building should blend harmoniously, the board was able, by acting purely in an advisory capacity, to obtain unity. It found that when it was explained to a citizen why his hastily drawn plan did not fit into the scheme of his block, he was in nearly all cases glad to co-operate with the board in its efforts to achieve a unified skyline.

All that had at first been hoped was not accomplished, although there is still opportunity gradually to mold the city in a form unique in America. The arcing of all sidewalks in the interest of wider streets, shaded and rain-sheltered walks and more attractive facades, was completed on but one block along the Calle del Estado, or "Estado," as the former State Street is now generally known. Individual buildings throughout the business district, however, adopted the arcade plan, and may yet be connected to make this plan uniform in future years.

**Glaring Signs Absent**  
"The absence of glaring electric signs along Santa Barbara's new Estado is a development frequently mentioned by visitors," Bernard Hoffmann, who has been a leader in the rebuilding of the city, said in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor.

"We have been asked whether this has been accomplished through compulsion or persuasion, and are proud we can answer that it is just an evidence that we really can achieve a beautiful city through civic co-operation. There is no sense in electric letters blinking out the word 'hardware' on the principal thoroughfare of a city. More modest advertising brings the same results to merchants, when such a plan is uniform. 'Small town' plans are not appropriate in a community where beauty and personality are so strongly expressed."

"Another improvement which we are slowly gaining and which can go far toward greatly beautifying this city is subdued and indirect street lighting. This we are obtaining by ornamental brackets on the buildings themselves, which we hope will in time supplant the ordinary street lamp posts we now have. This form of lighting is a vast improvement over the 'great white way' lighting in vogue in so many cities, we feel."

Save for seven or eight buildings, no scars are left to mark the ruin that the earthquake wrought," Mayor H. A. Adrian told a representative of the Monitor. "The story of the rebuilding, almost without aid from outside, is one of the finest in human history."

**\$10,228,491.70 SPENT ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, June 21—State highway departments spent during 1925 a total of \$10,228,491.70 for construction and maintenance of the Lincoln Highway crossing the country, it was announced here by the Lincoln Highway Association.

This does not include amounts expended by counties for new or wider rights-of-way, nor is there included any report of paving expenses or other maintenance within corporate limits of the 426 cities, towns and villages through which the highway passes.

The association reported further that seven counties of Iowa have voted to pave this year, the improvement involving 500 miles of roads to be surfaced.

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## Santa Barbara's "Street in Spain"—Changes Wrought by Civic Pride

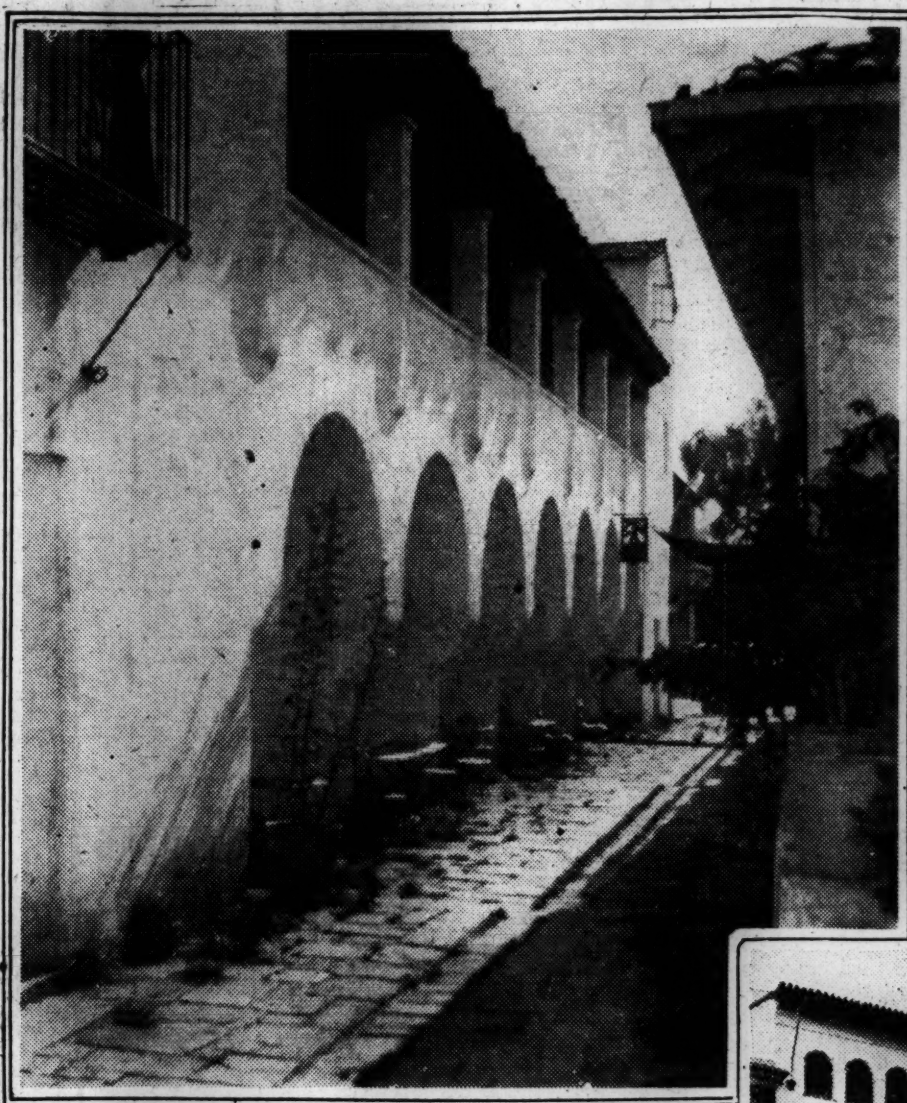
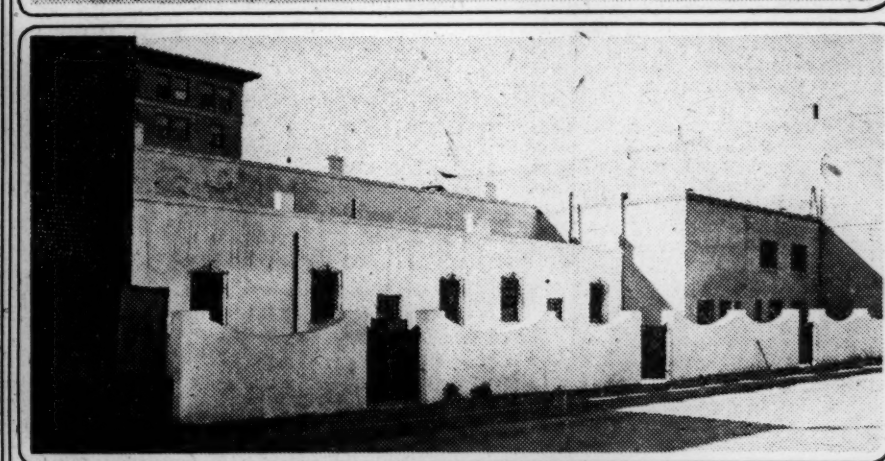
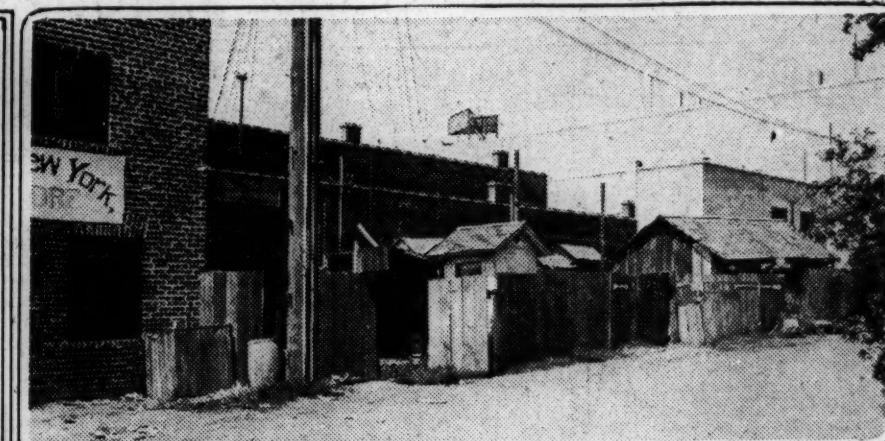


Photo by COLLINGS, Santa Barbara.

Left to Right, Top—"El Paseo" and Colonnade of the De La Guerra Studios. Rear of Some State Street Stores Before Inception of Beautifying Movement. Center, Right—Same View After Plan Began to Operate. Bottom Row—New Facade on Building Partially Wrecked by Earthquake; Arcaded Sidewalk on One Block Facing the "Estado" of Santa Barbara.



## NEGRO LEADERS OF NATION PLAN REVIEW OF PROGRESS

Delegates From All Over United States Ready for Conference of Association and For Advancement of Colored People, to Be Held in Chicago

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 23—Five hundred men and women, delegates from practically every state in this Nation, are expected at the seventeenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, here.

Moorfield Storey of Boston is president; Mrs. Mary White Ovington of New York City is chairman of the board of directors, and Dr. Herbert A. Turner, president of the Chicago branch, is general conference chairman of this association, which has a membership in excess of 100,000.

Dr. Turner, in an interview, reviewed past progress made by colored people in business, professions, education and public life.

He said that the standard of education has been notably increased in the last 10 years, due partly to the fact that professional schools have required a higher standard and that the logical consequence has been that the quality of elementary and preparatory work has been improved.

**3000 in Northern Colleges**  
More than 3000 young men and young women of his race are seriously engaged in study of universities of the North, Dr. Turner commented, adding that this is a notable increase over the enrollment of a decade ago. The outlook for the future is exceedingly promising to him, because there is being developed a "sense of racial consciousness," which Dr. Turner regards as significant, saying that no people can accomplish much if they do not have racial pride.

Prior to 10 years ago the Negro was restricted to law, medicine, the ministry or education if he wished to better himself and his race. Dr. Turner observed. He asserted that this was a handicap and that recently the colored man has made commendable progress in publishing, insurance, banking, and finance, and in many other business pursuits. Vast business expansion will result because at last the Negro has opportunity to finance his own projects, Dr. Turner predicted.

"To my mind this is the hope for what is to come," he said.

Prior to official opening of the conference the Woman's Club of Chicago, co-operating with Miss Mary E. McDowell, Chicago Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House and the world, entertained delegates at a tea in Hull House. The inter-racial committee in charge was composed of Miss Julia Lathrop, Miss McDowell and Mrs. Irene Goins. The entire executive staff and all delegates were invited.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was announced as one of the speakers at a mass meeting to be held in Pilgrim Baptist Church, where conference headquarters are located.

The Spingarn medal, awarded annually to an American of African

descent for highest achievement, is to be presented to Dr. Carter Goodwin Woodson of Washington. Dr. Woodson is editor of The Journal of Negro History, former supervisor of schools in the Philippines, and formerly was principal of Douglas High School, Huntington, W. Va. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York will make the presentation.

**Many Topics for Discussion**  
Bishop John Hurst of Baltimore, Md., was scheduled to preside at the opening session. Some of the topics for discussion are residential segregation by municipal ordinance, or by property holders' covenants of mob violence; segregation in public schools; segregation in places of public accommodation; education concerning segregation; the colored woman and the race question; financing the association; how to make the association a "more bi-racial"; getting publication on the Negro into the hands of white people of influence and intelligence, libraries, newspaper offices, churches;

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## LAND DIVIDED IN LITHUANIA

Division of Estates by Agrarian Reform Measures Nears Completion

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 7—The splitting up of the large estates in Lithuania which has been going on steadily since the adoption of the Agrarian Reform Law by the Seimas, in February, 1922, is expected to be almost completed in the present year. About 1,850,000 acres were affected by the law, the purpose of which was to supply agricultural land to the landless and inadequately landed from a land "fund" composed of state land, lands assigned by the former Russian Government for Russification objects, private land areas above 200 acres in single hands, various lands acquired by unlawful means and now reverting to the State.

In 1923 about 375,000 acres were parceled out and in 1924 a further 350,000 acres. The figure for 1925 was 300,000 acres, leaving about 30 per cent of the total still to be dealt with.

Up to the beginning of 1925 loans to new settlers were made only in kind—grain and timber—but there after money and other loans in kind were granted as well. Up to Jan.



# Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## American Opera in Baden-Baden

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

WHEN it became known that a selected cast of Metropolitan Opera singers under the leadership of Arthur Bodanzky would give some operatic performances at Baden-Baden, the town was not only a sign of friendship between America and Germany, but also as the best opportunity for getting acquainted by personal hearing with what had gained a world-wide reputation.

Let us first look back to the artistic past of this charming place. For it will show us from what sprang this visit. That Baden-Baden possesses natural beauty, which has never failed to attract visitors, need hardly be explained. But it must be added that in the past, and particularly in the sixties of the nineteenth century, it counted among these visitors the greatest celebrities of that time, such as Meyerbeer, Berlioz, Verdi, Wagner, Turgenev, apart from the many virtuosi, who were happy to display their mastery before a cultivated public. Baden-Baden seemed to be a place destined for internationalism, and French artists and writers, especially, felt at home there. It was on behalf of them that the Comédie Française paid a visit to Baden-Baden. And when the little theater was built, the act of inauguration could not be better celebrated than by Hector Berlioz, who had composed for this occasion his musical play, "Beatrice and Benedict," inspired by Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," and who lent himself to its first performance by personally conducting it. This took place in 1862. One easily understands that after 1870 all this internationalism suddenly disappeared.

**Internationalism Reawakened**  
Now, however, it seems to be reawakened, and it is to the Americans that this change is due. They are, one is led to believe, rediscovering the quiet and idyllic nature of the place. And just at this moment American artists, coming over to Germany, are appearing on the same stage where that famous Berlioz performance took place.

Of course, this first appearance of Metropolitan singers in Germany is far from giving a complete comprehension of what is being done on the American operatic stage. For, first of all, Bodanzky could not bring over the orchestra which he had at his disposal in New York, and then he had to reduce his activity to operas with little or no chorus. (Most unhappily, the Berlin State Opera was not available because of some great changes being made just now.) So he decided to bring us Rossini and Mozart, who are nowhere more at home than in a small opera house, having room only for 700 people. The latter success is a house full, and the style of these works, the less appropriate it seems from the standpoint of material output.

We heard "The Barber of Seville" and "Così fan tutte," which were extremely interesting to compare the style of the performance with that of our own opera houses. Bodanzky, who before his appointment as conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, had been Kapellmeister at Mannheim, and who, as a favorite pupil of Gustav Mahler, was brought up in the German tradition, is combining German seriousness and ensemble with the peculiar character of the American stage, encouraging him to do, in Germany, Mozart being considered as a German composer even when he uses the Italian idiom, it is quite unthinkable that one of his operas should be given in Italian. This, however, is just what the guests did in Baden-Baden. It does not remain a simple difference of language, but is one of style.

**The Barber an Interesting Prelude**  
As far as we know, Bodanzky never conducts Rossini at the Metropolitan. This time he adapted himself completely to the Italian character of the play. He had of course to work very hard with the second or even third-rate orchestra of the Municipal Opera House in Baden-Baden. He had to accustom the strings to agree with each other as well as with the wind players. He fully succeeded in it, though, most obviously, he could not improve the tone quality of the single instruments to such an extent that no trace of their inferiority was left. But these shortcomings were hardly noticed, because the rhythmic precision of the conductor and the humor of the performance did not allow the hearer to be concerned with the orchestra.

It was Giuseppe de Luca, who, in the part of Figaro, proved so understanding that the destiny of the evening depended upon him. Certainly there is no better representative of this rôle anywhere. It was much to be regretted that Kajda Eide Korena, a Norwegian singer, deprived Rossini of the charm which Rossini expects from her. So all her clever singing helped her little. Mario Chamlee, a good tenor, did all he could to

appear Italian, and in some moments he reminded one of Gigli. Adamo Didur was very dramatic as Basilio, Paolo Ananian, characteristic enough as Bartolo, and, notably, also Kathleen Howard as Bertha.

**"Così fan tutte" on a Higher Level**  
If "The Barber of Seville" proved, on the whole, satisfying, "Così fan tutte" was exhilarating in the best sense of the word. This Mozartean opera, which in Germany presents so many difficulties, because its rather silly libretto makes severe demands on the producer's intelligence, gained so much by the tempo that the weaknesses disappeared. This was due first to the Italian recitativo, then to the excellent stage management by Sam Thewman. That some arias were dropped may seem a crime to a German conductor, but must be considered advantageous to the work, which is a simple masque-querade not susceptible of any deep interpretation.

What Bodanzky did with the orchestra was most praiseworthy. Stimulated by the musical energy of the conductor, the players surpassed themselves, which, of course, does not mean that they could not be surpassed. But they attained a capacity of shading which probably they had never shown before. And on the stage, with Lucrezia Bori as a Despina far superior to all the Despinas ever seen in this play, with Florence Easton, Elizabeth Kandt, Giuseppe de Luca, George Meader and Adamo Didur, there was such unanimity in the treatment of the music as well as in the acting, that I hardly remember having witnessed so continuously gay a performance as this. To this impression, which was confirmed by the public's hearty applause, Paul Elieser and Carlo Edwards contributed as musical assistants. All this would be still more impressive, if the cast were heard in Berlin.

**Edna Thomas**  
Since I am dealing with American singers, it will be fair to mention Edna Thomas of New Orleans as an excellent singer of Negro songs. As such she introduced herself in the Berlin Bechstein Hall. Though not speaking a word of German, she immediately took the public with her by the genuine character of the songs as well as the very personal way of rendering them. She left her hearers very gay, in spite of some moments of seriousness, which were well contrasted with the rest of her recital.

**Second Week's Music at Sesquicentennial**  
PHILADELPHIA, June 19 (Special Correspondence).—The two concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra this week in the great auditorium of the Sesquicentennial were again conducted by William van Hoogstraten, leader of the Portland (Ore.) Symphony Orchestra and formerly conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. The matter of the acoustics of the auditorium has not yet been entirely solved, but great progress has been made and at last evening's concert they were far better than they have been yet.

The feature of the concert of the week was the Brahms C minor Symphony (No. 1) of which Mr. van Hoogstraten gave a most satisfactory reading. Samuel Gardner, Russian violinist, was the soloist, appearing in the Tchaikovsky concerto, "Fêtes" by Debussy, the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde" and the Fourth Symphony of Tchaikovsky. At the close of the concert the audience, which happily is growing larger with each succeeding concert, gave him an ovation such as has been given to few visiting conductors in this city for many years.

The daily organ recitals of the week were given from noon to 1 o'clock each day by John Herman Lord of Boston on Monday and Tuesday, Dr. T. Tertius Noble of New York on Wednesday and Thursday, and David McKay Williams, also of New York, yesterday and today.

There was but one large choral concert this week, that being given on Thursday evening, when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was sung by about 600 singers, these being the combined choruses of the Mendelssohn Club and the Straw-berry and Cucumber Choral Society of Philadelphia and the Choral Society of Reading, Pa. The work was conducted by N. Lindsay Norden of Philadelphia, the regular conductor of the Mendelssohn Club and of the Reading Choral Society, the accompaniment being played by the Philadelphia Orchestra complete. The soloists were Richard Crooks, tenor; Ethel Righter Wilson and Ruth Rogers, sopranos, all of whom sang excellently. Mr. Norden conducted exceedingly well.

**"Lovey Mary" Screened With Bessie Love**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, June 21.—Capitol Theater, "Lovey Mary," a motion picture adapted from the book by Alice Hegan Rice, directed by King Baggot for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The palpitant career of Lovey Mary and her beloved little Tommy, so humanly derived by Alice Hegan Rice, has reached the screen with the title part happily in the capable hands of Bessie Love. In fact all the lines of this picture lie in pleasant places, what with King Baggot at the helm and such qualified players as William Haines, Mary Alden, Vivian Ogden, Martha Mattox, Eileen Percy, Jackie Combs and Russell Simpson to assist him.

**"Lovey Mary" is a one-part picture, with all the historic plums falling in Miss Love's lap, but she proves worthy of the large responsibilities thrust upon her and gives a sympathetic and entertaining performance as the little foundling who runs away from the orphanage with her diminutive charge and hides in the friendly and famous Cabbage Patch, where Mrs. Wiggs presides so wisely and well. Miss Love ranges well among the emotional shadings embedded in such a characterization, and she enriches the rôle with a variety of delicate touches.**

Miss Ogden seconds her with a sharply drawn and diverting picture of the quaint and persevering Miss Hazy, who nearly met her matrimonial finish at the hands of an unscrupulous mail-order agency for romantic aspirants. Mary Alden, usually so excellent in character parts, just misses the subtle something that underlies Mrs. Wiggs' widely-mothering nature; in fact, there is almost a drawing-room repose and reserve about her as she goes about straightening out the tangled, tattered threads of the Cabbage Patch. Mr. Haines does the little asked of him with his usual charm and aplomb, and the youngster selected for little Tommy is always in the picture. Mr. Baggot has never let any extraneous elements of humor or sentiment come in to upset the quiet, balanced tempo of his picture, and he deserves a lot of credit for making such a worthwhile film.

**"Puppets" With Milton Sills**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, June 21.—Strand Theater, "Puppets," a motion picture, adapted from the play by Frances Lightner, supervised by Al Rockett for First National.

Here is a screen drama, for the most part effective and convincing, worked out amid the picturesque people and fixtures of a puppet show somewhere along New York's Bowery. Good use has been made of this novel environment, with puppets and back-stage folk seen in harness and out. Milton Sills plays the part of an Italian puppet-master, who is called to serve his native colors during the World War when just at the point of becoming affianced to a charming member of his troupe. He gives a sincere, well-rounded performance, save in the too highly melodramatic finish, when the exigencies of the scenario sweep past him to the winds. However, the story has been carefully thought out for most of its course, and the direction is highly creditable. Gertrude Olmsted is an attractive figure as the young lady in the case, and Francis McDonald, Mathilde Comont, Lucien Prival, William Ricciardi and Nick Thompson all add effective bits to the picture. The picturization of the quaint puppets in action is all in a place of work, and adds much to the authenticity of the story.

## "AZALEAS AND WISTARIA"

RECENTLY official art honors were bestowed upon an American painter, William P. Silva, who has been chosen for the state collection in the Luxembourg by his canvases, "Azaleas and Wistaria." When at home from his European visits or painting journeys, Mr. Silva resides in Carmel-by-the-Sea, California. He has found many of his subjects along the Pacific coast, in Texas, Louisiana, and other southern states, as well as in New England and France.

His pictures are in many art museums throughout the United States, as well as in municipal buildings, colleges, high schools and public libraries. Mr. Silva's paintings have been awarded silver medals in the Knoxville and San Diego Expositions, and in 1916 the Mississippi Art Association awarded him its gold medal. He received an honorable mention in the Salon des Artistes Français in Paris, 1922.

One of the successes of the present theatrical season in Poland has been a comedy by the Czech author, Langetier, called "It Is Easier for a Camel to Enter the Eye of a Needle." It is based on modern life and modern democracy, and is slightly reminiscent of Bernard Shaw's work. The character of the new rich is presented in a favorable light and the author reveals a sympathetic attitude toward new developments and future possibilities.

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## Homer Saint-Gaudens' European Visit

NEW YORK  
Special Correspondence  
HOMER SAINT-GAUDENS is still able to stir up every conceivable breed of excitement on the slightest economical or political provocation, modern art across the Atlantic is moving on its way toward greater vitality and wholesomeness, said Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director of Fine Arts at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, who has just returned from Europe.

Mr. Saint-Gaudens has been abroad for the past three months on his annual pilgrimage in search of paintings for the annual international exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, which opens this fall in Pittsburgh and goes thence to Cleveland and Chicago.

"As the desire of those in charge of the exhibition is to show to the American public the various standards of art that are set up by recognized groups of intelligent persons throughout the different nations of Europe, I have made arrangements to bring back 250 paintings from 18 nations, Norway, Hungary and Rumania having been added to the previous list.

"The nature of the exhibition may be judged from the fact that the European sections will be headed by a one-man show by Augustus John, the outstanding British painter, and important painters are as rare as ever in the world these days. But among those who have been hitherto little known in the United States but who are of unquestioned brilliance and position abroad, there are, of course, such as Felice Carena of Italy, Antonio Ortiz Echague and Gustavo Bacarissas of Spain, Louis Buisseret of Belgium, E. G. Stoenesco of Rumania, and Edvard Munch of Norway.

**European Jurors**  
"Later there will come to the United States the European members of the jury of award, Emile René Menard of France, Charles Sims of England, and Giovanni Romagnoli of Italy. They will distribute the prizes with three fine American painters, Gifford Beal, Howard Giles and Charles W. Hawthorne.

"For the first time in the history of the exhibition there has not been any jury of admission for any European land. Every painter has been directly invited. This was done because of the objection to the jury system on the part of the French, the British and other artists. They felt that, as a rule, the weakest painters brought in by direct invitation were distinctly better than the best that could be found through the jury system. This is not the sentiment in the United States, where a jury of admission still acts to supplement the invited paintings.

"In the case of France and Great Britain the invitations were issued on the advice of advisory committees of prominent artists who represented the various tendencies of the work of their lands.

"We will have work from the hands of all the British painters with which we are familiar, William Orpen, a brilliant creator of figures and portraits of the mode, will send, as will A. J. Munnings, who upholds so finely the old tradition of British sporting pictures, David Cameron, one of the leaders of their splendid landscape school, Frank Brangwyn, their fine decorative painter, and many others. But to their work will be added canvases such as John and Paul Nash, who believe in the modern idea and yet still remember they are painters and not essayists, together with Duncan Grant and Bernard Meninsky. There is also another group of men led by such as Colin Gill, Mark Gertler and Henry Lamb, who desire to carry on the Pre-Raphaelite tradition as modified by the modern idea.

**The French Group**  
"The French will send about the same number of pictures as the British, 40. Their contingent will give an eclectic representation of French art today. Indeed the French group runs the gamut of their taste between Lucien Simon and Georges Rouault, with such leaders as J. G. Henri-Martin and Pierre Laurens from the Salon des Artistes Français, Maurice Asselin and Henry Ottmann from the Salon d'Automne, Paul Albert Besnard and Louis Charlot from the Salon des Tuleries, Paul Signac and Pierre Laprade from the Salon des Artistes Français, and Jean Louis Forain and Albert André from the Salon de la Nationale.

"Our Italian contingent is full of vitality. Whenever the Italian begins to feel his oats he invariably starts to decorate; and today art in Italy is passing through a new Renaissance. Of course, the usual war is being waged between the radicals and the conservatives. But the radicals are far from being wildly radical and the conservatives from being stupidly conservative. There is not such a tremendous difference of spirit between Antonio Mancini of the old school and Felice Casorati of the new. Probably among the conservatives we think first of Ettore Tito, Italo Basso, Emma and Beppe Ciardi, Pietro Gaudenzi and Giovanni Romagnoli. Of the younger men there are such as Ubaldo Oppi, Baccio Maria Bacci and Ferruccio Ferruccio Ferrazzi. There will be some new names; for instance, Felice Carena, a leader of the new school, Primo Conti and Alberto Salotti, with one of the older masters, Gino Parin, the portrait painter of Trieste.

"Spain, not as decorative a country as Italy, is more contrasted. It will prove to have increased brilliantly over a year ago; because, added to such leaders as Hermenegildo Anglada y Carnera, who glided from the Paris Salon to the Museum from Jan. 4 to Feb. 14, and then in the Chicago Art Institute from March 7 to April 18.

**Belgium shows us a general reversion to the primitive art of the Flemish Old Masters, led by such fine men as Anto Carte or Albert Saverys. New material will come from other portions of Europe, for example from such fine draughtsmen as the Belgian, Louis Buisseret, whose high skill has as yet not been recognized in the United States, and by others from such comparatively unknown countries to us as Poland with Ludomir Sladkowski, or Hungary with Gyula Rudnay and Gustav Nagyar Mannheimer, or Rumania with E. G. Stoenesco.**

After appearing in the department of fine arts at Carnegie Institute from Oct. 14 to Dec. 6, the exhibition will be shown in the Cleveland Art Museum from Jan. 4 to Feb. 14, and then in the Chicago Art Institute from March 7 to April 18.

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## Homer Saint-Gaudens' European Visit

country, such as Antonio Ortiz Echague and Gustavo Bacarissas. "Echague is an astonishingly forceful artist, who is cosmopolitan in the broadest sense of the word, as he has lived and worked in Holland, Spain and even in the Argentine, and always produces rich, colorful results. Bacarissas, while of the first rank in his own land, is comparatively unknown to us in America. He is a decorative painter. His work is unusual in its mellow richness.

"With such as these, of course, are many old friends, like José Gutiérrez Solana, an imaginative leader of the new school, or Joaquín Mir Trinxet, a brilliant landscapist of the Catalan Group, or Valentin and Ramon Zubizarra in Madrid, or Pablo Picasso, who paints in Paris.

**German art is markedly radical. The museums buy only the most advanced pictures to fill their walls. In the group of older men we have invited Max Liebermann and Max Slevogt, both recognized outstanding artists in Germany, as is Emil Orlik with a portrait, or Paul Plonke with a large religious painting, or Franz von Stuck. In the younger group we have such men as Karl Hoyer, Franz Heckendorf who is sending a landscape, or Rudolf Levy or Heinrich Nauen with their still lifes.**

"The Scandinavian group will be almost entirely Swedish. First I think of such fine men as that elderly painter of the out-of-doors, Bruno Liljefors, or Carl Wilhelmsson, or Jurgen Wrangell, or Axel Sjöberg. But the young art in Sweden is radical and growing more so, led by such men as P. Arthur Carlson Percy.

"The only Norwegian artist we have invited is Edvard Munch, a man of tremendous reputation in all northern lands and an extremely radical decorator, who has worked in most of the official buildings in Norway and who has received unstated praise for his exhibitions in Germany.

"Belgium shows us a general reversion to the primitive art of the Flemish Old Masters, led by such fine men as Anto Carte or Albert Saverys. New material will come from other portions of Europe, for example from such fine draughtsmen as the Belgian, Louis Buisseret, whose high skill has as yet not been recognized in the United States, and by others from such comparatively unknown countries to us as Poland with Ludomir Sladkowski, or Hungary with Gyula Rudnay and Gustav Nagyar Mannheimer, or Rumania with E. G. Stoenesco.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Is Jazz Music?

A Review by  
EDWARD BURLINGAME HILL  
Harvard University

Jazz, by Paul Whiteman and Mary Margaret McBride. New York: J. H. Sears & Co. \$2.

MR. WHITEMAN has written a picturesque, artless and none too vertebrate chronicle of his musical life. It reveals the experiences of a musical boy who hates to practice yet acquires a taste for good music, and who stumbles into the position of chief violin in the Denver Symphony Orchestra. A predestined iconoclast, he is ill at ease even in the orchestra at the World's Fair in San Francisco. Feeling the call of "jazz," he has severe struggles in "making good" in his chosen field. That Mr. Whiteman was "fired" from a jazz orchestra as being too conservative may in time rank with the classic refusal of the Milan Conservatory to accept Verdi as a student on the ground that he showed no talent.

Mr. Whiteman continues his lively narrative with a detailed account of the slow revelation of his destiny. Beginning with his engagement at the Alexandria in Los Angeles, his association with Ferdinand Grofé, and the gradually maturing plans for "symphonic jazz," he rapidly gains recognition seek him with successive appearances at the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City, the Palais Royal Café and the Ziegfeld "Follies" in New York, with the climax of being solicited to make Victor records.

## Visit to England

Thence as a logical sequence came the trip to England and a succession of triumphs including the assiduous patronage of the Prince of Wales. The return from Europe naturally brought a dinner at the Waldorf, and shortly afterward was followed by the more ambitious scheme of concerts in such symphonic strongholds as Aeolian Hall in New York and Symphony Hall in Boston. Mr. Whiteman names with justifiable pride the distinguished figures in music and literature who accepted as patrons for his New York concert. He also reminds his readers that "it was educated musicians who scorned Wagner, resisted Debussy and roared Chopin, you may remember."

As a narrator, Mr. Whiteman shows a commendable reticence and absence of undue egotism, letting the story of his struggles and of his progressive successes speak for itself. As a historian and as a critic he is more improvisatory, although in the former category he gives many interesting facts as to the origin of jazz, presumably in New Orleans, and relates several instances of apocryphal jazz bands in Chicago—details which may prove of infinite value to some scholarly historian of jazz in the twenty-first century.

## Haphazard as Critic

As a critic, Mr. Whiteman is more haphazard. But it would take much patience and analytical acumen to expose the fallacy of the ill-considered abuse heaped upon jazz by unreflecting orators and writers. The historian of music recalls too many instances of uncomprehending and destructive criticism of vital musical movements in the past, not to recognize the same brand of litter-

ary in the present. Where there are so many adherents of jazz among "high-brow" musicians there must exist qualities in this fabric American music which are worthy of admiration. The modest list of European composers who admire jazz might have been increased by one Frenchman of world-wide reputation—Maurice Ravel; and there are doubtless many others.

The chapters of "Tricks of the Trade" and "Orchestration" contain interesting discussions of essential features in the originality of jazz-

band sonorities. On the other hand, the chapters on "What Is Jazz?" and "Is It Art?" are less stimulating in point of analysis. A musical idiom is not formed overnight, and the process of incubation is best undisturbed by critical curiosity. Mr. Whiteman is deservedly distinguished in his field—as a pioneer in symphonic jazz. As a musical philosopher he is more impulsive than soundly reflective. Nevertheless, the straightforward unfolding of his career is vivacious, stimulating, and carries conviction by its constructive virtues. Mr. Whiteman should find an abundant company of readers both from those who like and those who dislike "jazz."

## Old Philadelphia Churches

Old Churches and Meeting Houses in and Around Philadelphia, by John T. Paris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$2.

THE history of a city or a country might be written from the biography of its churches. Indeed, parish registers, faithfully or imperfectly kept, have been the source-books for many a historian. But he who cannot read between the lines of a literal transcription of dates and names, to discern the true romance of what the walls have sheltered and the beams re-echoed, is not fit for the chronicler's task.

Dr. John T. Paris, who loves to delve into the lives and letters of Colonial days, now brings the pure passion of the antiquary and an indefatigable diligence to bear on the story of some of the famous churches in and about Philadelphia, which he is developing eminence as an inland seaport, a railway center and the workshop of great and various manufactures has not sacrificed its pristine repute for piety and charity.

## Christ Church

Among the first churches the Sequen-tennial visitor seeks out is Christ Church and Old St. Peter's. In the former, Washington, Adams and Franklin occupied pews. Within its walls in 1785 gathered representatives from seven states who organized the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The first building had been reared in 1695, the charter given by Charles II to William Penn. The present structure, begun 200 years ago, is one of the supremely beautiful American churches of the United States. Its white serenity and chaste simplicity of the interior conducive to meditation and to prayer.

Old St. Peter's is another landmark of the Colonial tradition. "A house decently neat and elegantly plain," its builders styled it. The first subscriber to the building fund was William Plumstead, thrice mayor of the city. A curious chapter in its history was the vacillation of

its rector, Jacob Duché, who, like the Vicar of Bray, trimmed sail to catch the favor of patriots and Tories alternately, and paid the penalty in exile and confiscation of his property.

## The Friends

Of course Philadelphia has been the stronghold of the communion of the Friends, as well as a bulwark of Presbyterian orthodoxy. One of those who came with Penn the Quaker wrote: "Our first concern was to keep up and maintain our religious worship. . . . Our boarded meeting house was set up where the city was to be, near the Delaware." To the everlasting honor of the Friends is the first public pronouncement in this country against slavery, uttered on April 18, 1688—175 years before the Emancipation Proclamation. Lucretia Mott, in 1833, bravely helped to reorganize in Philadelphia the American Anti-Slavery Society, though the mob burned down the hall and menaced her own house. John Bartram, called by Linnaeus "the greatest natural botanist in the world," was one of the noted members of a society which never has encouraged personal ambition. The Friends' meeting houses and their adjoining schools are well as a real features of central areas in Philadelphia, in demure contrast to their worldly neighbors, the lofty citadels of commerce and finance.

The church which the Swedish Crown Prince was lately taken to see (called Old Sweden, though its real name is Gloria Dei) has the resting place of Alexander Wilson, ornithologist, who asked to lie in that churchyard that the birds might sing over him—as indeed they do today.

## George Whitefield

An outstanding figure in the plantation of Philadelphia churches was George Whitefield. Of him the famous incident is related in Franklin's autobiography, which shows that hard-headed philosopher emptying his pockets into the collection plate, in answer to Whitefield's irresistible plea. Orthodox churches generally frowned upon this fiery zealot. So he preached outdoors. Dr. Paris describes his impassioned oratory, from the courthouse steps upon the Delaware river-bank, reaching not merely an audience in boats upon the stream but making itself heard in Gloucester, on the Jersey side, two miles away. In a day when the "odium theologum" was in lamentably frequent evidence, men could and did quarrel rancorously over his theological tenets, but they could not deny that he was possessed by a fervor of consecration to his one great task.

Dr. Paris's absorbing and ingratiating book, disclosing a sure instinct for the human appeal of pertinent and picturesque anecdote, is more than a footnote to history—it is a fundamental document. In this summer that brings so many pilgrims the City of Brotherly Love asks the stranger within the gates, as well as the native-born, to note the witness it has borne in all these years to religion, not only in the multiplication of temples but in various fruitful undertakings of practical philanthropy. It is well to have the record prepared by so competent and sympathetic a historian.

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## A Review in Brief

Santa Fe, New Mexico  
June 17, 1926

To the Literary Editor,  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Since returning you the copy of Miss Monroe's book which you sent me for review, I have read a copy of it lent me by a friend. And I wonder if you will be sports enough to print the following review:

Miss Monroe has missed her chance of immortality by not devoting the entire volume to me.

Yours sincerely,

Witter Bynner

## Colonial Doorways

Historic Doorways of Old Salem, by Mary Harwood Northend. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.

THE greatest charm and value of Mrs. Northend's book on Salem doorways resides, no doubt, in the profuse and beautiful illustrations. Just as the sight of any work of art is worth more than all the treatises on it, so the photographs of gracious colonial doorways would speak ably for themselves without commentary of any kind. Yet Mrs. Northend, with her usual skill in writing about early days, has collected considerable information, useful to the architect, interesting to the antiquarian and appreciatively expressed.

Salem has long been recognized as a mecca for those who are seeking what is purest and most distinctive in colonial architecture. There are still to be found in that old seaport town a remarkably large number of houses representative of the dignity, simplicity and noble proportions of the best colonial type.

## Samuel McIntire

The reason for this lies in a number of facts. First, that Salem was a seaport and thus a town of importance; second, that its citizens were substantial men, intent on establishing permanent homes; third, that through their commercial pursuits they became very wealthy and able to live in dignified style; fourth, that they were the first to touch with the architectural renaissance of the mother country than many other towns, and fifth, that they enjoyed for 30 years, from 1782 to 1811, the presence of a most remarkable craftsman and designer, Samuel McIntire.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the achievement of McIntire, both in guiding the taste of his fellow-workers and the town at large, and in combining in his own work originality of conception with dignity and refinement and a knowledge of Georgian architecture in England. All that has been said applies to the houses of Salem, but in particular to the doorways, because in no other part of the house was the builder's ingenuity and love of beauty allowed such free expression. The door is the keynote of the house and there the architect of early days centered what adornment he permitted himself to use.

Mrs. Northend has made a simple

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ground the delicately wrought white classic porches and Palladian windows presented a charming contrast. The best of these were McIntire's work.

## Commercial Decline

The motto of Salem, inscribed upon her seal, is "Divitis Indusque ad ultimum sinum."—"Unto the farthest bay of wealth Ind." The ambition of the bold sea-captains who initiated her commercial grandeur was rewarded with gold from the East long before Boston or New York had acquired any Oriental trade. In those days Derby Street was both business and social center. On one side of the street were the counting-houses of the merchant princes, on the other side their residences.

The railroads and the greater capacity of the port of Boston, with other contributing causes, were responsible for a decline in the maritime commerce of Salem. The counting houses became empty and the men of wealth moved away to build their houses where they could enjoy the fortunes they had made without being reminded of the trade they had lost. Chestnut Street, with its double row of beautiful colonial mansions, was laid out. Here the old families lived and entertained in their great houses built with beautiful doorways opening almost upon the street, so that room was left for their long, fragrant flower gardens in the rear. The gardens as well as the doorways were memorable. Washington Square is another notable center, but Chestnut Street always considered itself the more exclusive.

The historic interest attaching to these doorways is as great as the artistic, and Mrs. Northend has spoken briefly of distinguished persons who passed through them. The book concludes with a chapter on old Salem knockers, with photographs of some of the most beautiful or curious. The book is built round the photographs, and consists for the greater part of descriptions of the specific houses represented in the pictures.

In the Palace of Amuhia, by Florence Willingham Pickard. (New York: George H. Doran Company \$2). Is a colorful story of the Babylonian days when Nebuchadnezzar was planning the conquest of the East. It is the story of his love for his queen, Amuhia; of his struggle to win her love by giving up his weaknesses. It is taken from the Bible and woven into novel form with color, dignity and drama.

## Good Variety of Good Verse

Year Book of Poems, 1926, edited by Charles Hammond Gibson. Boston: The American Poetry Association.

AMONG the most interesting of poetry volumes are those year books which literary societies issue. If we are to know American verse, we must not overlook the work of the many clubs whose activity is so important in bettering both writing and appreciation, and in teaching the valuable place of poetry in life. Examining the record of meetings, which is appended to this year book of the American Poetry Association, one comprehends the earnestness that is being expended to broadcast poetry so that all may benefit.

The present book is uncommonly ambitious, as to quantity of material, for such a society. Besides some 40 poems by members, there are records, future programs, bibliographies, and a preface. This preface amounts to a confession of faith by the editor, which presumably is shared by the member body. We learn that the organization is truly Bostonian in its conservatism, tilting its nose at the raucous, rambling and pied irregularity of free verse. We venture that this plea for a dignified narrowness in poetic composition will evoke many an irreverent guffaw.

The level of poetic merit is up to the average for volumes. We are interested to read, finding that we are led to wander, mildly charmed, in a pretty rosarium of lyric show and fragrance. There is humor, pathos, subjective musing, religious groping, lofty strain—a good variety of good verse. We are not looking for genius and it is not here, where the lamp of emotion burns with only the normal flame. There is, after all, much profit for the reader in listening to these small voices that sing in joyful aesthetic brotherhood, so utterly removed from the turbulence known to Goethe.

There are a number of successful compositions, neatly whimsical and deftly simple. But when some of the writers stray beyond the legitimate pastures of minor poetry and go knocking at the door of the Olympians, they come to grief. Mr. Brooks More's poem is an example of this over-zeal and its resulting futility. The work of Miss Helen Archibald Clarke encompasses, profiting to these small voices that sing in joyful aesthetic brotherhood, so utterly removed from the turbulence known to Goethe.

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Brown in her Pindaric ode, and the editor's contribution is notable for its lofty tone. Henry Lee Higginson's work is possessed of a finesse which betokens a technical proficiency. Mr. Royden Burke has substance as well as feeling. A few of the contributors are rather well known as poets, but do not seem to be represented by any of their best work.

If the absence of new phrases and far-reaching music is remediable, it is by good workmanship, and we are glad to say that the volume is largely sound in meter. Now that year books of this high standard are becoming more numerous, we look for them to be some day the chief publishing medium of poets.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Today and Tomorrow, by Henry Ford. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$5.

Monarchs and Millionaires, by Lalla Vanderselvede. New York: Adelphi Company. \$5.

Canary Birds, by Dorothy Louise Burkett. New York: Orange Judd Publishing Company, Inc.

Hispanic Notes and Monographs, by The Hispanic Society of America. New York: Cornell Publications Printing Company.

Twenty-Five Years of the Philadelphia Orchestra, by Frances Anne Winter. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co., Inc.

Marie Bashkirtseff, the Journal of a Young Artist, by Mary J. Serrano. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

The Wooden Man and Other Stories and Essays, by Gilbert Norwood. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Everyday Dignity at Home, by Emma Serl. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

The Silver Spoon, by John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Jefferson, by Albert Jay Nock. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.75.

The Bat, a novel from the play by Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood (New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2) makes a mystery story of the first water. It hasn't, true, quite the atmosphere of the play and one feels throughout that the original authors probably had nothing to do with the writing of it here, but there are still the elements of thrill and suspense.



The boy at a fine prep school



—and the "extray-extry" kid

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# MISS RYAN WINS AT WIMBLEDON

Advances by Defeating Miss E. R. Clark in Women's Singles

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 23 (AP)—Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, United States, advanced in the singles of the Wimbledon lawn tennis tournament today by defeating Miss E. R. Clark, 6-3, 6-3. The weather continued favorable as spectators gathered for the third day's play, which promised some exciting tennis, with interest centered in the doubles encounter between the Ryan-Brown American team and the Lenglen-Vlasto French combination.

Despite keen opposition from her English opponent, Miss Ryan's triumph in the women's singles was impressive. Her march to victory was interrupted by erratic spells on both sets. She lost the fourth, fifth and seventh games of the opening set by driving out of court, but her smashing game was at all times effective.

**Miss Lenglen Indisposed**  
Miss Suzanne Lenglen became indisposed shortly after her arrival here today, and it was stated at the clubhouse that she would probably be unable to play this afternoon. She was delayed in her arrival by a motorcar breakdown.

Queen Mary summoned Jean Borotra, French Davis Cup player, to the royal box for an exhibition set of tennis, which she watched with interest.

Reports came from the clubhouse that Miss Lenglen had offered to defeat Miss E. R. Clark, but the offer was dispensed over her late arrival.

The Wimbledon Tournament Committee finally offered to the United States Women's Doubles team, Miss Mary K. Browne and Miss Ryan, a default as the result of Miss Lenglen's indisposition.

As near as could be ascertained from unofficial sources, Miss Lenglen's difficulty with the tournament committee resulted from her own request that she play a match in the singles prior to the feature Franco-American doubles contest.

The team failed to be unwilling to play the singles contest first. It was understood that the committee men disagreed on the point and the decision was deferred to the afternoon, but the disappointment over the failure of the French star to appear.

Members of the American women's team said that Miss Brown and Miss Ryan probably would not accept a default.

**Mrs. Godfree Wins Easily**  
Mrs. L. A. Godfree advanced in the women's doubles by defeating Miss H. Woodbridge, 6-2, 6-1.

Mrs. P. I. Mallory, former United States champion, defeated Mrs. H. Edgington, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Evelyn Croft defeated Miss M. V. Chamberlain, 7-5, 6-2.

In the men's singles, J. Kozeluk, Czechoslovakian, defeated J. Kozeluk, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Howard O. Kinsey, American, defeated E. R. Clark, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Flaque rallied gamely in the third and fourth sets of the match, but after the Californian's accurate driving and lobbing had easily won him the first two sets.

Although the Spanish Davis Cup star exhibited a strong service and spectacular spurs of volleys at the net, he failed to successfully handle the American's difficult cut strokes.

C. Bryan defeated A. A. Fyze, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss K. Bowman won from Lady Crossfield, 6-4, 6-1.

Jacques Brugnon, French Davis Cup player, defeated E. Zema of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

J. D. P. Wheatley won over H. G. Mackintosh, 6-3, 6-1, 6-7, 6-1.

**Cochet Beats Bernard**  
Henri Cochet, French, conqueror of Vincent Richards, defeated R. Bernard, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

H. W. Austin, 19-year-old Cambridge University player, eliminated the veteran Dutch Davis Cup star, C. Van Lennep, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Austin's victory was accepted by tennis critics as indicating that he would be one of the tournament's strongest hopes in the tournament. With the exception of the first set, the match was hard fought.

The third set was interrupted by the entrance of the Queen, who nodded to the players to continue, and who applauded the clever shots of both contestants. Her Majesty wore a gray silk suit and silver gray turban.

H. K. Lester defeated F. G. Lowe, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Randolph Lloyd defeated H. M. Allen, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

P. M. Davidson defeated L. G. Aslanoglu, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

N. Sharpe defeated Lord Cholmondeley, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

P. R. Crawford and G. P. Hughes defeated E. Zema and R. B. Baker in a doubles match, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Jean Borotra of France defeated A. H. Fyze, of England, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

# Seeded Players Win With Ease

Sixteen Survivors Enter the Third Round of Western Clay-Court Tennis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 23 (Special)—The eight seeded entries in the Western clay court tennis championship tournament advanced to the third round yesterday with straight-set victories.

John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated Frederick Bruce, Pontiac, Mich., 6-1, 6-1; Brian L. G. Novon, St. Antonio, Tex., defeated John Stubbs, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-4; George M. Lett, Chicago, defeated Harry A. Anderson, Elwood, Ind., 6-0, 6-2; Lucien E. Williams, Chicago, defeated A. M. Johnson, Cincinnati, 6-1, 6-0; Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated Charles Remyer, Indianapolis, 6-0, 6-1; Paul C. Kunkel, Cincinnati, defeated H. S. Lammer, Cincinnati, 6-1, 6-2; Julius Szegedowski, Indianapolis, defeated J. L. Hawkins, Indianapolis, 6-2, 6-0; and Berkley Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated Raymond Bastian, Indianapolis, 6-0, 6-2.

Sixteen survivors in the tournament will start third-round play today with the schedule conveniently arranged for the benefit of the seeded players. No real upsets in the play are expected before the last round. The men's doubles division of the tournament will start today, with Hennessey and Chapin as the favorite team. Women's singles play is also scheduled to start today.

By playing 23 matches yesterday, including some first round play, the tournament was caught up with the original schedule.

**YALE ANNOUNCES COMBINATION CREW**  
GALES FERRY, Conn., June 23 (AP)—The Yale junior varsity was the only crew to attempt to win the Yale regatta yesterday afternoon, covering the upper two miles in close to 10 minutes. There was very little tide but a strong wind.

The varsity was taken for a long paddle downstream at a low stroke. Coach E. O. Leader instructing the crew from the position of the hands and the slides.

The combination was out for a long paddle at a low stroke. The men's doubles division of the tournament will start today, with Hennessey and Chapin as the favorite team. Women's singles play is also scheduled to start today.

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By playing 23 matches yesterday, including some first round play, the tournament was caught up with the original schedule.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 23 (AP)—The Yale junior varsity was the only crew to attempt to win the Yale regatta yesterday afternoon, covering the upper two miles in close to 10 minutes. There was very little tide but a strong wind.

The varsity was taken for a long paddle downstream at a low stroke. Coach E. O. Leader instructing the crew from the position of the hands and the slides.

The combination was out for a long paddle at a low stroke. The men's doubles division of the tournament will start today, with Hennessey and Chapin as the favorite team. Women's singles play is also scheduled to start today.

# HAGEN BREAKS COURSE RECORD

(Continued from Page 1)

At the seventeenth he took three putts, and at the eighteenth he pulled into the green and picked up, taking 41. His card:

Out 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 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BEAR SELLING  
GIVES MARKET  
UNEVEN TONEProfit-Taking Occasions  
Some Sharp Declines—  
Few Good Gains

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's market with the oils and rails again the centers of speculative interest.

Rails continued to respond to the publication of unusually favorable May earnings reports, and oils were helped by reports of a decrease in crude oil production last week.

Case Threshing opened 2 1/2 points higher, and General Electric advanced 1 1/2, Union Oil of California, and Panhandle Producers and Refiners were heavy on profit-taking.

Selling pressure increased as trading progressed, being inspired in part by commission house advices suggesting profit-taking after the sustained advance of the past week.

Bear selling also was conducted on an increased scale, particularly in issues which had been bid up rapidly during the last few weeks, leaving them in a weakened technical position. Union Oil of California broke 5 points in the first 15 minutes of trading, and rallied slightly from the low level. Postum Cereal, United Fruit and Ward Baking B yielded at points and moved up.

Bullish operations were not altogether abandoned, Wright Aeronautical and American Power and Light quickly mounting more than a point each to new high levels for the year at 37 1/2 and 61, respectively.

Trading Quiet Down  
Packard and White Motors, Canadian Pacific, Norfolk & Western, General Railway Signal and National Biscuit also sold a point or more higher.

Foreign exchanges displayed a firmer undertone, demand for sterling rising around \$4.86 1/2, and French francs just below 2.50.

Buying operations were resumed later in the morning, but trading quieted down and price fluctuations were narrow.

Favorable trade reviews prompted accumulation of United States Steel, Gulf States, Republic and other steel shares, and moderate gains were registered by National Biscuit, American Sugar, General Motors, Union Pacific, Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred, Lackawanna, and Baltimore & Ohio.

Buffalo & Susquehanna, normally inactive, broke nearly 12 points to a new low.

Call money renewed at 4 1/2 per cent. Little alteration in the character of bond trading was evident today as a moderate demand continued for representative railroad, industrial and foreign obligations. Despite occasional profit-taking, the main trend of prices was toward higher levels.

Trading interest in foreign government bonds to miscellaneous issues, such as Serbian 8s and Uruguay 8s, French obligations also was renewed, and the latest indications that a new finance minister, with Caillaux as his standard bearer, followed the upward movement of these stocks, with Atchafalpa adjustment, Union Pacific 4s, Canadian Pacific 4s and Minnesota 4s and 6s moving slowly. Trumbull Steel 6s and American Writing Paper 5s were strong.

NO DEPRESSION IN  
BUSINESS IN SIGHT  
Harvard Economic Service says: "Despite the various uncertainties, we believe that continuation of the recent decline in business activity, even if accompanied by moderate weakness in commodity prices, will not proceed to lengths that reflect business depression."

Declines of interest rates and the reduction of the commercial loans of the reporting member banks of the reserve system, combined with increases in their deposits and investments, reflect a generally sound condition of manufacturing and merchandising inventories.

"Stocks of most commodities are moderate, and the various weaknesses that usually characterize general business before a depression do not appear in the present economic situation."

"Curtailed manufacturing output will continue, and commodity prices may decline further, but present conditions support the conclusion that the necessary readjustments in the industry and trade will again be completed without an old-fashioned depression."

RAILWAY EARNINGS  
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN  
May gross.....\$1,225,125  
Net operating.....1,125,125  
Net income.....1,025,125  
Surplus after taxes.....925,125  
Surplus after chgs.....825,125

NORFOLK & WESTERN  
May gross.....\$1,225,125  
Net operating.....1,125,125  
Net income.....1,025,125  
Surplus after taxes.....925,125  
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PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA  
May gross.....\$1,225,125  
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Net income.....1,025,125  
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PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS  
BROOKLYN MANHATTAN TRANSIT  
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NICKEL PLATE SURPLUS















# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

In closing an article on "The Foreign Policy of Soviet Russia" in the current number of *Foreign Affairs*, Christian Rakovsky, Russian Ambassador to Paris, says:

### Business vs. Theory in Russia

I know that what is called propaganda often is cited as an argument against the re-establishment of normal relations. But the Soviet Government should not be confused with the Third Internationale. We cannot believe that America will adopt toward us a policy less liberal than the Russian Tsardom adopted during a long period toward the United States, despite the fact that it was identified with the republican idea which Tsardom abhorred. Relations between peoples and states should be based not on social theory, but on mutuality of political and social interests.

Unhappily for the Soviet diplomatist, the cases are not parallel. Warmly as the people of the United States may uphold the republican form of government, they have yet to see their Cabinet ministers predicting the overthrow of all governments not conducted according to that form. Nor has it ever appeared in history that wherever riot and disorder broke out, there agents of the United States have been found egging on the disaffected.

It is as impossible not to confuse the Soviet Government with the Third Internationale as it would be to discriminate between the fangs of a tiger and the rest of the brute. Until the virtual identity of the two shall be dissolved, it will be increasingly difficult for Russia to win the place among nations to which her potential power entitles her. Apparently the very first thing which follows a friendly gesture toward Russia on the part of another nation is the revelation of some Bolshevik plot against the well-being of the nation making such overtures. The contribution of money to help on the British general strike affords a notable illustration of this.

It is a curious fact that while the business interests in Russia are steadily making progress toward international recognition, the Russian Government constantly puts impediments in their way. All nations are seeking Russian trade, but while the Soviet Government endures, with its peculiar ideas as to property, that trade must be conducted on a cash basis. Money is needed to redevelop the country after the Bolshevik débâcle, but no international bank will lend to a government whose basic idea is that "property is theft."

In the long run, however, economic laws conquer political theories. If Bolshevism and the development of the business and financial interests of the people are in sharp opposition, Bolshevism will fall. It may be maintained for a time by the force of bayonets, by the exercise of the dominant will of a few super-men. But it cannot long endure in opposition to economic forces. Already there is a notable recession from the strict letter of the communistic theory, and there is every indication that the steady pressure of business interests will materially extend this relaxation. But, at present, it seems to be the rule that just as the Russian business men seem on the verge of allaying the distrust of the rest of the world, the Russian politicians step in and undo their work.

In the end business will win, but meantime the situation is costly to the world and ruinous to Russia.

While the process of disentangling nations from the old and futile ways of carrying on their mutual relations is necessarily slow, progress away from secret intrigue and war toward the reign of reason and peace nevertheless is evident. The adoption by Great Britain and Turkey of the League of Nations plan for Mosul is one striking sign of the forward movement of events. The financial rehabilitation of Austria is another. These achievements should encourage any friends of orderly world peace who may be tempted toward impatience by the prolonged discussions at Geneva over reduction of armaments and readjustment of the League Council.

### Which First, Court or Code?

Nation's plan for Mosul is one striking sign of the forward movement of events. The financial rehabilitation of Austria is another. These achievements should encourage any friends of orderly world peace who may be tempted toward impatience by the prolonged discussions at Geneva over reduction of armaments and readjustment of the League Council.

There are good grounds for hope even in the armament situation. The patience and tenacity of the representatives of the United States in striving to keep the European delegates at the work of reaching an ultimate solution of that problem is distinctly favorable. While those Americans are holding that front, there is work to be done right in the United States that will help greatly in the general progress toward reasoned world organization. That is the task of informing public opinion on the World Court, particularly on the question whether codification of international law should precede full establishment of the tribunal by the adherence of the United States to it.

A persistent and strenuous drive has been made against American participation in the Court on the ground that codification must go before the functioning of any international tribunal. It is significant that this argument has been proposed and urged chiefly by those who from the beginning have been the most active opponents of all world peace organization and particularly of American participation in such efforts. Those who wish to see the World Court situation clearly should bear this fact in mind.

There are two vital objections to insistence on codification preceding establishment of the Court. One is that it is not necessary, as the advocates of that course assert it to be. The other is that an attempt at codification would delay the beneficent work of the Court indefinitely. Such delay would be viewed with equanimity by those who urge "codification first," but the rest of the world has abundant reason to take a different attitude.

That codification of law is not necessary before courts can function properly is proved by the history of the English Common Law, on which as a foundation is based all the legal procedure of the British Empire and the United States of America, together forming a rather considerable portion of the civilized world. That law has been developing and courts have been administering it for about a thousand

years, yet it has never been codified in England, and the courts of the United States functioned satisfactorily for generations before the partial codification attempted in some of the states was even proposed. That would seem to dispose thoroughly of the plea of necessity in behalf of "codification first."

As to the delay that would be inevitable if the world waited for a court until codification of international law could be accomplished, the story of codes in the United States is illuminating. Agitation for codification began in New York in 1839. It was about fifty years before the partial result that now exists was attained. The New York codes have been imitated in twenty-one of the forty-eight states. These codes relate only to practice and pleading and not to substantive law, which should be the object of any international code, if it is to amount to anything. The decisions and the procedure of the courts of Massachusetts have been looked up to by the lawyers and judges of the other states with the utmost respect throughout American history. There is no code in the Bay State. What would Massachusetts say to a proposal that its courts should cease functioning until the laws could be codified?

Representative Tinkham of that State knows something about the courts of his Commonwealth. He is one of the leading advocates of "codification first." He ought to know what the answer to such a proposition would be. And the reply should be the same when the question is put in relation to the World Court.

While there are but few today who will go so far as to claim that newspaper advertising is of no value, there are probably quite a number who fail to realize its full potentialities. Such may perhaps ponder to advantage the case of a prominent newspaper in Kentucky, in which a vigorous editorial campaign was being waged against a bond issue for a new school. Civic organizations sponsoring the proposal to sell school bonds bought an entire page of advertising space in this same newspaper and captioned a forceful piece of advertising "copy" with the following, "Dare you lift your hand against the little children of this city?" The advertisement put an end to the editorial opposition, and the city got its new school.

It will be remembered that the feeling of gratification with which the people of the United States observed the speed and facility with which their Government prepared for participation in the World War, the generous response of those who poured their savings into the Treasury

### Writing Finis to the War-Fraud Chapter

in return for Liberty bonds, and the patriotic response of millions of men and women to the call which rallied them to the defense of the cause of the Allies, was followed, immediately after the signing of the armistice, by oft reiterated charges of fraud and the wanton squandering of billions in money. So circumstantially were these charges supported by what seemed to be almost conclusive proof of mismanagement on the part of Government officials and agents, of conspiracy between them and the manufacturers of war matériel, and connivance among all concerned, that at the preliminary hearing which the public habitually holds at such times an almost unanimous verdict of censure was returned.

Regarding the charge that vast sums of money were unwisely and perhaps unnecessarily expended in these transactions involving contracts totaling many billions, there has never been any question. That fact is admitted. But calmer judgments based upon consideration of all the facts have cleared many of those who rested under suspicion. James Cameron, who has devoted four years to the investigation of charges of fraud in the making and settling of war-time contracts, in tendering his resignation as Director of Investigation of Accounts of the War Department, files with it an exhaustive and illuminating report which probably will be accepted as the final chapter in the history of these cases. He does not attempt to make it appear that in the making and settlement of some 200,000 contracts by the War Department, involving the expenditure of billions of dollars, there were no circumstances which indicated fraudulent intent on the part of those undertaking to supply needed commodities. He does find, however, that the incompetency and inexperience of Government officials caused overcharges and led to the making of many improper contracts. It is stated that some \$10,000,000 has been refunded on account of these overpayments and overcharges, and that this amount will be increased when pending negotiations are concluded.

However philosophically or charitably the people in general may be inclined to accept this considered finding reached by an official of the Government invested with all necessary authority and full power to compel complete disclosures in every case where suspicion of fraud existed, it must be admitted that, so far as possible, the public right in the matter has been protected. In the year 1921, when it was found that the three-year period in which prosecutions could be begun under the limiting clause of the statute of frauds was soon to expire, at the behest of Representative William J. Graham of Illinois, a Republican, Congress extended for a similar period the time in which those accused or suspected might be indicted and brought to trial. It is because of this extension that the inquiry conducted by Mr. Cameron has been both possible and practical. There is no intimation, so far as known, that his investigation, aided by competent assistants, has not been thorough.

An interesting fact is disclosed in the report of the investigator. It is that, in addition to the haste and enthusiasm which made possible the generous provisions of the Government in engaging in these contracts immediately following the entry of the United States into the war, and the sudden coming of the armistice coupled with the resignation of thousands of men who had added in preventing any considerable injustice, the War Department found itself compelled to undertake the liquidation of these contracts with the aid of those who had

had little or no experience in dealing with matters involving such large sums and so many intricate industrial problems. Those with whom they were obliged to deal were, for the most part, the keen, alert and skillful representatives of the contractors. And the fact should not be forgotten that these contractors, or a majority of them at least, had gone to great expense in equipping and remodeling industrial plants for the purposes of producing the needed supplies. It was only natural that they should expect to be indemnified if it became necessary for the Government to liquidate the contracts. It was in this adjustment that the greatest difficulties were encountered, apparently.

But those who paid, in the end, were not inclined then, any more than they are now disposed, to be captious or exacting. The end of the war brought joy and reassurance. It was a losing game from the first, just as war always must be. Gratification was felt because it was hoped that the war just won was the war which was to end war. The price paid, this being the case, could not be too great, no matter how large.

Among all those thoughtful observations which have marked the "commencement" season in schools and colleges, now about to close, many might be found entitled to much deeper consideration than they are likely to receive. The inclination seems to be to regard advice and counsel even thus wisely spoken as trite or hackneyed, apt though it may be, and wise. The young men and women who listen politely and with becoming patience to the discourse delivered from pulpit or rostrum at such times are projecting their thoughts far beyond the walls which limit their vision. They are contemplating the early severance of pleasant ties which have bound them during their school and college years, the reunions which await them in distant cities or states, and the opportunities which, now that they are preparing to grasp them, it is hoped will not dissolve themselves into the fleeting and evasive forms of the ignis fatuus.

Not a great number of those who have taken account of these commencement exercises, it is safe to say, have given more than passing notice to the ceremonies at Rhode Island State College, which is located at Kingston. Yet it may be that no college president or visiting orator anywhere has come nearer than President Howard Edwards, in his baccalaureate sermon, to pointing out to those before them what may be regarded as the greatest opportunity of the youth of today for needed valuable service to mankind. President Edwards sees in present-day tendencies too great a desire for prominence and place. He finds this greed to be the personification of an evil that must be cast out. The service which should be rendered by those who are equipped for the battle, he declares, lies in casting out what he defines as the "devils of selfishness."

Among these interesting creatures which he claims to have observed along the pathway which the college graduate must follow, he finds particularly destructive the "devil of the closed mind." There is a legion of kindred fellows which harass the way of the novice, as well as that of those who have tested their weapons time and again in more or less determined combat against them. It may not be that the tactics which President Edwards would employ, or the goal toward which he would, in his single-mindedness of purpose, press, would fill the ambition of all those whom he would enlist in the great cause, but it must be agreed that he sees, perhaps more clearly than some others similarly circumstanced, one outstanding need of the hour, and an objective point toward which all might well work. He says:

Whatever of progress is indicated throughout recorded time lies rather in the awakening of a spiritual life, the fixing of moral values, the kindly and hopeful adjustment of social relations. All these we sum up under the general term religion, and it is, therefore, to the development and strengthening of the religious faculties that we must look for safety from destruction and for the advance of the race to higher planes of existence and achievement.

### Random Ramblings

We may now hear of the golfer driving a ball from one country into another, as a club in a western state has constructed its first tee of an 18-hole course in the United States and its first hole in Canada. This is one more link forged in the American-Canadian friendship chain. It is a case of

One turf shall serve as golf ground for us both  
One club, one course, two countries and one truth.  
(With apologies to Shakespeare.)

A young woman cellist who nightly awakens the English nightingales to sing for the microphone that all may hear the beauty of their song, finds that they will not respond to jazz, but insist on sonatas or minuets softly played. These fundamentalists!

"When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" over the anomalous name of Señor Duggan in newspaper headlines, it may be recalled that Spain was once ruled by Premier O'Donnell, and that the last viceroy to Mexico rejoiced in the title of Don Juan O'Donju.

That Kentucky young lady who won \$1000 and two medals in the second national spelling bee at Washington by knowing that c-e-r-i-e spelled cerise probably turned cerise when the announcement was made.

It is timely to point out at this season of the year that it is not wise to engage in a race for the crossing between a motorcar and a locomotive. The odds are far too greatly in favor of the latter.

It is wondered if the low price of can openers has had anything to do with the reported falling off in the sale of cook books.

Regarding the mediation efforts in the Tacna-Arica controversy, would one say the United States received a "cold" reception, or was it only "Chile"?

To be stable does not necessarily mean to be a stick-in-the-mud.

Rotarians believe that one good turn deserves another.

One wet plank makes a whole platform slippery.

## The Passing of the Stereoscope

I had forgotten the stereoscope until Junior came along. In retrospect, no childhood is ever so happy as our own, none so sweet, so enchanted, so replete with joyous experience.

Thus, to be ideally happy in the estimation of his mother, Junior should have a swing under a bellflower apple tree, should hunt for trilliums and violets in a dim northern wood in springtime and for hickory nuts in autumn, and play "Black Man" with the neighborhood children in a locust-lined, fragrant, dusty street after night-fall. As it is, the poor child has only a bicycle, a scooter, an erector set (and numerous kindred sets), easy access to a great municipal swimming pool, and sundry other insufficient means of entertainment.

Most of all, I think, I have regretted that Junior would never know the thrill of being allowed to handle and examine the treasures which filled the shelves of the old "whatnot"—back home. To those of us who have had "whatnots" a description will be unnecessary. Even now there must be many a dusty survival in dingy attic corners. But in this day of efficiency apartments, I have met those of the younger generation who have never seen an "attic," and much less a "whatnot."

So let me say that the word "whatnot" is its own best description. For "what" was it not—this quaint, non-sensational piece of furniture—by way of shape, size and material? And "what" did it "not" contain?

Before the "whatnot" on long Sabbath afternoons, when the weather was too "inclement" ("inclement" was always the word in those days) for the accustomed walk to the woods or the waterworks park, we were allowed to sit quietly and inspect the curios.

You too will remember, unless you are among the youthful ones for whom we defined "whatnot," the diminutive embroidered shoe which a returned missionary had brought from far-off China. And the little book that was bound in "cedar of Lebanon" and contained pressed flowers from the Holy Land. Your very own Aunt Elsie had brought it to your very own grandmother.

You got the idea somehow that these identical flowers had been peculiarly hallowed, and you laid a small finger shyly and reverently upon a tiny, faded petal. (You wish now, perhaps, that your Junior—and mine—could feel that same hush and reverence, but something tells you also that they are getting the real essence of devotion—in their own way and after the marvelous dispensation of their own period.)

And the "sea shells"! You held them to your ears and were told—you, who never expected then to see a real, live ocean—that you were listening to the sound of the waves imprisoned in them. In newspaper parlance, this was a thing "important, if true." But you took it on faith, as you did all the curio tales. Next to the sea shells stood the glass paper weight with the miniature snowstorm inside. If it chanced to be winter, you looked out at the flying flakes and back at the paper weight—and wondered. If, on the other hand, it chanced to be the middle of summer, you glanced at the thermometer and you wondered still more.

The family album! You can still shut your eyes and see Aunt Mable in her wedding dress, with her bangs full-frizzed, and her new husband, occupying, for some unaccountable reason, the only chair visible in the picture. You felt that he was not intentionally ungallant, however, for did not Aunt Mable's hand, with its new ring, lie firmly upon his shoulder?

And the visiting cards and graduating programs! They lay in a silver basket with birds perched upon its handle. You knew them "by heart" and could tell, years afterward, Cousin Ebenezer's year and the subject of his oration, "Beyond the Alps, lies Italy."

There were many things more. You cannot see how one small set of shelves could contain them all. Were they, perchance, elastic shelves—or is it memory that is elastic? Can it be that some of these marvelous objects were not

on your own "whatnot" at all, but on Aunt Mable's or Miss Julia's?

I am not forgetting the stereoscope. I am only coming upon it systematically. For you must recall that it reposed upon the highest shelf, quite close to the luster vase which held the dried "everlastings." It was out of harm's way and removed only on special occasions for little boys and girls who were exceptionally good. It was given you sometimes when Miss Julia came to spend the afternoon and the grown-ups wanted to talk undisturbed. It was the solution for the occasional small visitor who had not mastered the gentle art of being "seen and not heard."

You can recall to this day the delicious expectancy with which you received the stereoscope into your hands and fitted into its holder a double-imaged picture of "Niagara Falls," tinted in green, or with what a sense of the unutterable you gazed upon a "Scene in the Yosemite." How infinitesimal was the man who stood beside that giant tree! But how remarkably his figure seemed to stand out from its background! "Ah, well," as Sir Harry Lauder would say, "we canna beat it!"

It was only recently that my long search for a stereoscope was rewarded. I had looked in second-hand shops to no avail. I had even considered advertising. One afternoon, Junior was to stay with a friend while I went shopping. As I was bidding him a last farewell, my friend said: "Oh, we'll do nicely together. Maybe he'll enjoy mother's old-fashioned stereoscope."

Maybe Junior would enjoy the stereoscope! Off was the trip! Down on the floor went Junior's mother, a pile of views in her lap. Wonder of wonders! The very same views which had accompanied the stereoscope "back home." "Niagara." "The Yosemite." "The Coliseum." Here, Junior, just look! See how close it is, how big, how beautiful!

Junior took the instrument for a moment, amused himself with sliding the picture holder back and forth, trying the views upside down, etc. Then, with a disinterested sigh, he was up and out. There were sounds of roller skates on the pavement, and that meant playmates. I sat for a time, slowly fitting in one view after another and struggling for the old thrill. It didn't come. Silently, I returned the stereoscope to my friend and went on to my shopping. I was baffled. The charm had not worked.

That night we went to see "The Vanishing American." As we watched its superb scenes flash by in ever-increasing beauty, I began to understand why Junior had not been overenthusiastic about the stereoscope. The week before he had seen "The Sea Hawk," and the week before that "The Thief of Bagdad." It was nothing in his young life to see Egypt, the South Sea Islands, the Holy Land—and every other land—unroll before his very eyes, so that they were no more novel to him than Main Street. And I had sat, in my childhood, dreaming by the hour over a tiny book of flowers from Judea and conjuring in my own fancy the hills and valleys from which they came.

The picture came to an end. The "comedy" began. I sat with closed eyes endeavoring to retain that majestic, heart-appelling scene of "Nophad's" recession and thinking gratefully of the wonders of our present day. I recalled a time when our only concept of moving pictures lay in the little books you flipped with your thumbs until the pictures flew by so swiftly as to simulate motion.

Remembering those little books—and the stereoscope—I marvel, silently and audibly, at the stupendous scenes of our motion-picture masterpieces. We go to see "The Ten Commandments." Junior sits calmly at my side, taking things much for granted. The Red Sea parts! I catch my breath in wonderment. When I was a child, the Red Sea was spread only upon the pages of Exodus or upon a highly colored chart at Sabbath school. It was "without form and void." But Junior reasons thus: "Shucks! Why shouldn't the sea part? It did that thousands of years ago!" Perhaps, after all, we older ones marvel too much.

L. H. H.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN  
The festivities marking the septenary of the free city of Lübeck have continued throughout nearly the entire week, concluding with a historical procession nine kilometers long and taking two and one-half hours to pass the grand stand erected for the guests. The expenses of the commemoration were not defrayed by the Senate, which, however patriotically inclined it might be, decided that, considering the depressed economic circumstances, now was not the time to spend money in festivities. A committee of resourceful citizens was, therefore, formed and an excellent method was hit upon to provide the necessary funds. Lübeck is famous for the confection known as marzipan, and one of the leading manufacturers of that delicacy caused 300,000 "jubilee balls" to be made, which were soon sold at one mark apiece. It is interesting to note that the sole recipient of septennial honors was the writer, Thomas Mann, a native of Lübeck, upon whom the Senate conferred the honorary title of professor.

According to the latest statistics, the number of women studying at Prussian universities is on the increase. Before the war there were only 1500 women students, or 6.4 per cent of the whole number; last term 3850 were enrolled, tantamount to 12 per cent of the entire number of students. The number of foreigners studying at Prussian universities has steadily decreased since the inflation period; altogether, there are now little over 2000. The majority of the students are of the middle classes; very slowly the number from the working classes is increasing; during the last term 489 sons of workmen were enrolled, as compared with 376 the preceding term. Before the war Prussia had ten universities, but these have been added to by one in Frankfurt and another at Cologne. The Berlin University still takes the lead in numbers, having at the present time 8000 students. Even this large number, however, is 400 less than in prewar days.

The Brandenburg Gate, the Tiergarten entrance to Unter den Linden, is undergoing long-needed repairs. Especially necessary was the restoration of the Quadriga of Victory surmounting it, which was on the point of collapse. The quadriga, or the Victoria, as it is commonly termed, which was the work of the architect Schadow—one of a celebrated family of artists—has a history of its own. Napoleon thought it a worthy trophy and carried it off to Paris in 1807. The quadriga was, however, never unpacked, and was found seven years later by Blücher, who brought it back to Berlin and had it replaced on the summit of the gate, where it presents an imposing appearance. Professor Kluge has now closely examined the horses of the chariot, which are of sheet copper supported by an inner frame of iron, and has pronounced them to be rusty throughout. The iron interior is now to be replaced by bronze, a process demanding very delicate workmanship, considerable time and a large sum of money.

A Munich chemist named Stock, who claims to have discovered the secret of imperishable films, is at present in Berlin. It is understood that the new process has been thoroughly tested by experts and patented by the inventor. It is said to eliminate all scratches and other traces of age from the celluloid, and also to dissolve the colloidal elements composing the film, adding a new ingredient which is Herr Stock's secret. This method used in the making of films is said to preserve them as absolutely new for a great number of years.

The new automobile and motorcycle tax, which comes into force the middle of the month, is the reverse of welcome. As is usual in this country, it is the poorer man who is the most heavily taxed. Motorcycles of one horse-

power, which hitherto paid a tax of ten marks, have now to pay twenty-five marks; those of two or three horsepower, hitherto taxed at fifteen marks, have now to pay seventy-five, and those of four to five horsepower, hitherto taxed at thirty-five, are now to be taxed at 125 marks. Motorcars of one horsepower are taxed at thirty-eight marks instead of twenty; those of three horsepower at 113 instead of sixty marks, and so on up to cars of twenty-five horsepower, which were hitherto taxed at 1400, and in future have to pay 1750 marks. The tax on motor omnibuses will also be proportionately raised.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding the Historic Castle of Durham  
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am in quest of those living anywhere who entertain memories of the north of England. Will you help me to find them through the columns of your paper? For it is a privilege and a beautiful opportunity I seek to put before them.

The ancient monuments in Britain are the common heritage of the English-speaking peoples. A danger threatens the historic Castle of Durham, a building universally admitted to be one of the noblest memorials of the Middle Ages extant in England.

"Durham," wrote the Venetian Ambassador in Queen Elizabeth's time, "hath ever been regarded as a place of very great renown." The castle and the cathedral, built in William I. the Conqueror's time, rising side by side on a steep crag above the River Wear, constitute one of the finest views in Europe. The sight at once transports him who beholds to the rude age when the Anglo-Saxon race was in the making. South of Edinburgh there is no other such architectural combination in Britain.

But however stoutly those walls were built, their nine centuries weigh heavily upon them. Sir Francis Fox, after a minute examination, has announced that the castle is in imminent danger of collapsing into the river. This is a cold statement of fact.

From large gifts and from small a sum of £15,000, roughly \$75,000, has been raised since the beginning of the year. Duke and dustman, peer and plowman, marquess and miner, have helped. Even the cottage has come to the succor of the castle. But twice the sum already raised, namely, a sum of £150,000, is needed to make the castle safe.

I am assisting in the matter purely as an act of love to my old college, which has its home in the ancient Castle of Durham. And, just as I feel the pull of the north of England in my veins in this busy and distant London, so it has seemed to me there may be some across the Atlantic, in various cities, who would like to know about Durham and to help if they can. Beautiful and wonderful would be the deed if it came to pass that English-speaking folk on both sides of the Atlantic made possible the saving of the old castle! So, a dream stirring me I write. One of the most impressive monuments of the Anglo-Saxon race calls to people of good will everywhere.

It would be the last thought in my mind to hurt by this appeal of mine any charities in specific localities, but, after all, my quest is of those who enjoy memories of the north of England, of which the poet says: "Dark and true and tender is the North."

I thank you in advance for any help you can give me in my quest. It remains for me to say that any gifts may be sent to Lord Durham, The Castle, Durham, England, London, Eng.

S. W.